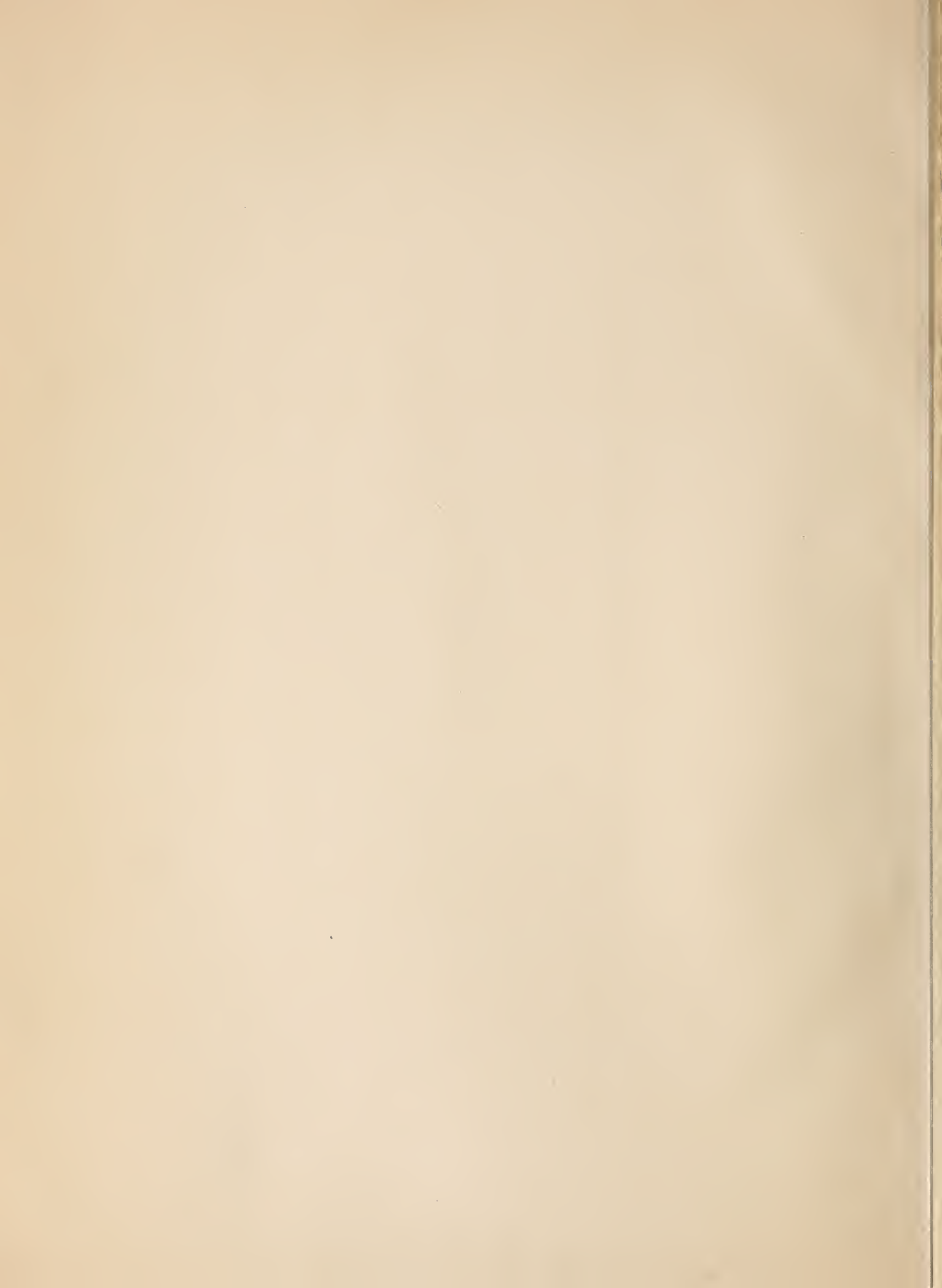


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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1

Section 1

July 1, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON PUBLIC CON- STRUCTION

President Hoover said last night that public works construction during the first six months of the year totaled \$1,700,000,000 exceeding by more than \$200,000,000 the boom year of 1929, according to the press to-day. In a radio address from his White House study to the Governors' Conference at Salt Lake City, the Chief Executive said the second half of the year "promises even greater results"... "To definitely organize so as to prevent the activity in public works from receding like other activities in depression, and to speed them up in anticipation of future needs so as to alleviate unemployment in such a time is a new experiment in our economic life of the first importance," he said.

IN CONGRESS

The press to-day reports that the Senate is now expected to meet in special session at noon next Monday to take up the London Naval Treaty. President Hoover will probably issue the call for the extra session as soon as the date for the adjournment of the regular session is definitely fixed. This may be Wednesday or Thursday.

The Senate yesterday adopted the Copeland resolution directing the Tariff Commission to investigate tariff rates on sugar and pig iron to determine whether they actually equalize differences in production cost here and abroad.

The Senate agricultural committee yesterday terminated the hearings on enforcement of the pure food and drugs act.

The Senate yesterday passed a House bill authorizing consolidation of all Government activities relating to veterans under one organization to be known as the "Veterans Administration."

The conference report on the Brookhart-Lehlbach salary bill was adopted by both the Senate and House yesterday, so that now the bill is ready to go to the White House for the President's signature, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The bill, which is designed to take care of employees who were slighted under the Welch Act of 1928 by ^{not} giving them the raises Congress intended they should get, will distribute about \$2,875,000 in increases among 45,000 Government workers, about 15,000 of them in Washington. As finally passed, the bill does not make the raises retroactive...."

A bill to prohibit vivisection on dogs in the District of Columbia was favorably reported by the House District committee yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The Senate District committee held hearings on the bill, but at this time there is no indication that it will take action on the measure."

HARVEY WILEY DIES

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, died at Washington on June 30, according to the press.

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Section 2

Brazilian
Coffee
Situation

The destruction of 4,500,000 bags of coffee out of present interior stocks, and out of the coming crop of 1930-31, and the following crop of 1931-32 is being agitated in Sao Paulo to relieve the depression existing in the world coffee market, according to Nortz & Co., members of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. "The plan to destroy low grade coffee," they say in their weekly bulletin, "is said to meet with considerable favor, very likely, especially with those who do not own any. The confiscation and destruction of 4½ million bags of coffee, even low grades, seems like another gigantic problem, and if carried out will work severe hardship on many owners. To have one's property destroyed for the common good may be a patriotic duty, but one that can scarcely be expected to arouse much enthusiasm among those who happen to own the low grades. So far it appears that Sao Paulo is acting alone in this project...."

Civil
Service
Employees

The Federal Government now employs close to 600,000 persons to carry on its work and the number has been steadily increasing during the present decade, after a decided reduction in the Federal staff during the post-war period. The latest figures on classified and unclassified employees given to Congress by the Civil Service Commission list the total at 587,665, with 63,904 in the District of Columbia and 523,761 outside of the District. There have been a number of new agencies created, however, requiring large staffs, but these will not greatly increase the total. The Post Office Department is by far the largest agency of the Federal Government from the standpoint of the number of employees, requiring 314,795, or more than half of the total. The Treasury is second, with 53,094; Navy, third, with 50,575; War Department, fourth, with 47,267, and the Veterans Bureau, fifth, with 24,065. The figures on Uncle Sam's large organization, however, do not include the legislative and judicial services, nor the commissioned, warranted or enlisted personnel of the military, naval, Marine Corps or Coast Guard services, nor the Government of the District of Columbia. (Press, June 30.)

Club Work

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for June 21 says: "A happy future for agriculture should be seen by anyone who views the farm boy and girl members of Four-H Clubs and pictures in his mind the farming industry as it will be in another decade or so when in the hands of these alert young people. They are being trained in a much different way than were their fathers and mothers. Not only are they getting a better knowledge of production methods, but they are learning the value of association and cooperation with others. They are learning that things which none of them as individuals could accomplish can be put across very effectively by cooperative effort..."

Farm Land

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for June 28 says: "A recent statement from the Federal Land Bank, at St. Paul, is most interesting and reveals considerable food for thought. For instance, it shows that in the bank's territory--North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan--during the first four months of this year 131 farms were sold, which is a 25 per cent increase over the corresponding months of 1929.

And most of these farms went into the hands of actual farmers, who have faith in the future of agriculture and consider good farming land a desirable investment at present prices. Another interesting fact is a 20 per cent increase in applications for loans during the first four months of 1930, as compared with a year ago. This shows an improved demand for farm land, and also an inclination to change over from the short-term loan to the long-term amortized loan, which is much better adapted to the needs of farming and its ability to pay. This change means an estimated saving on the average of about 2 per cent annually for the borrowers. These facts would indicate a growing tendency on the part of farmers to inject an increasing amount of business methods into their operations. Increasing their acreage will reduce their overhead and enable them, with the use of power machinery, to produce at much lower costs. Besides long time loans do not keep the borrowers 'hard up' all the time, giving them the opportunity to make improvements as they go along."

Five-Day Week

An editorial in The Dairy Record for June 25 says: "The more pessimistic of our economists maintain that there can be no hope of permanent prosperity until there has been a complete adjustment of business methods. They point out that in this Machine Age we are producing beyond the capacity of the consumer to utilize, and that industry and agriculture must both curtail production if improvement is to be permanent. The most generally advocated measure is the adoption of the five-day week which will give consumption an extra day to catch up. If our plants and our farms are to produce more economically they must produce at capacity, so that advocates of the five-day plan here find an argument. The signs do portend a five-day week in nonagricultural pursuits; eventually it will come in agriculture, but it will come much slower for, if the farmer regards any such plan solely from the time element, he is going to be forced by the very nature of his product to refuse to adopt it. How can he feel justified in farming only five days a week when nature takes no cognizance of the clock during the growing season? To the farmer, a five-day week means untilled fields and unharvested crops. He can not be blamed for scoffing at the idea when he frequently works seven now. Logically the general adoption of a five-day week would have to take another form in the case of agriculture, but this does not mean that it could not be applied. The logical application, of course, would be a proportionate reduction in the farmer's operations. He will be hard to convince and this difficulty is going to mean a continuance of the critical farm situation unless the marginal producer is eliminated--which is another way of achieving the same end. Added leisure for the city man may mean a somewhat increased consumption of farm products but it would be very small, so that to extend benefit uniformly the plan would have to be adopted, in some form, by agriculture."

Meat Prices

Substantial declines in wholesale prices featured the meat trade during the month ending June 30, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Declines during the month in the case of beef ranged from 7 to 26 per cent, varying with the grade and weight. In the case of veal, declines ranged from 16 to 20 per cent. Good and choice grades

of lambs increased in price, but medium and other grades declined. Fresh pork loins declined from 22 to 28 per cent, those of heavier weight showing the greatest decline. Other fresh pork cuts, such as shoulders, butts, and spareribs, also declined. Smoked hams, bacon, and picnics did not share in the general decline. The demand for smoked meats was about normal for this season of the year. Prices were relatively strong during most of the month but showed some easiness at the close. Smoked hams at present are about 10 per cent lower at wholesale than they were a year ago. Bacon also is lower. There was a fair trade in dry salt meats. The demand for wool was fair. Prices were firm.

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

J. Sydney Cates, writing under the title, "A Livestock Scourge Conquered," in *The Country Gentleman* for July, tells at length of the experiments and accomplishment of William S. Gochenour, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in his discovery of a vaccine for the prevention and cure of hemorrhagic septicaemia in animals. He says in part: "Unique, yet unsung in the category of great discoveries bearing on the animal-industry side of our agriculture, is the find by which hemorrhagic septicaemia can be prevented....William S. Gochenour, the man of my story--who has conquered hemorrhagic septicaemia, was all set for his luck. For fifteen years following the completion of his initial training at the University of Pennsylvania, he had been working away on diverse phases of animal-disease problems at the Pathological Laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. And from his routine duties Gochenour came to know backward, forward and crosswise all that had ever been worked out on this baffling stock disease. And Gochenour came to know also that existing knowledge was not enough. Specimen after specimen came pouring into that great laboratory, came with a story of loss and grief driving home dramatically the colossal septicaemia toll. And thus Gochenour came to dream of an immunizing agent so cheap and so efficient that stockmen everywhere would use it as an insurance, and thus prevent all loss...."

After recounting in full detail the experiments which led to the discovery of the immunizing vaccine, "aggressin," Mr. Cates concludes: "The Gochenour discovery has been turned over to the great biological product houses of the country, and aggressin is now available from numerous sources. The cheapness of this remedy which immunizes against hemorrhagic septicaemia is as striking as is its efficiency. The cost is less than ten cents per head for cattle and horses, and correspondingly lighter for sheep, hogs and chickens. And not only is the remedy cheap but it has the additional advantage of not needing the services of a veterinarian for administration. The county agent can do the job or can instruct the farmer in the simple technic of doing it himself."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 30.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10-\$12.50; cows, good and choice \$7-\$9; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25-\$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$8-\$9.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.85-\$9.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9-\$9.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25-\$9. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (90-lbs. down) \$10.75-\$11.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets; mostly \$3.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.15 carlot sales, per 100 pounds in Chicago. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; best \$1.75 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Georgia Hiley peaches, medium to large sizes, ranged \$2.75-\$3.75 per six-basket carrier in terminal markets; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.50-\$5 per standard 45's in consuming centers; few \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$4-\$5 in city markets; very few \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Phoenix. Texas and California Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.85 per standard crate in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 32ϕ ; 90 score, 32ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 12.43¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.85¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 13.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 13.09¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis $94\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $97\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis 95¢; Kansas City 83ϕ - $85\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis 88¢; Kansas City 80ϕ - $80\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 75ϕ - $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $66\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $67\frac{1}{2}\phi$. Kansas City 71ϕ - $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 75ϕ - 76ϕ . No.3 white oats, Chicago $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - 37ϕ ; Kansas City 35¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2

Section 1

July 2, 1930.

GRAIN STABIL- IZATION COR- PORATION

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago July 1 says: "All grain on which loans were made to producers was taken over effective June 30 by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, it was announced at the corporation's office yesterday. George S. Milnor, the corporation's president, said the action was taken because it was the understanding at the time the loans were made that the grain was to be taken over July 1 unless the market had reached a point where producers could sell to pay off the loans.

"Mr. Milnor declined to estimate the amount of wheat involved, but issued a brief statement in which he said: 'The Grain Stabilization Corporation has completed arrangements with the Federal Farm Board and the various cooperative associations which have made loans from the board, for taking over and handling the wheat which was pledged as collateral against said loans.'

"At the same time the Farmers National Grain Corporation announced that an additional 2,000,000 bushels of storage space has been acquired, including purchase from the Nye-Jenks Grain Company of Omaha of a 600,000-bushel capacity elevator at Fremont, Nebr. The corporation also is taking over the Nye-Jenks Company's lease on the Missouri Pacific elevator at Omaha, with a storage capacity of 1,400,000 bushels...."

FARM BOARD

INDORSES GRAIN HOLDING

The Federal Farm Board yesterday indorsed the move among farmers to hold "sufficient wheat off the market to prevent congestion at terminals with the hope it will improve prices." In a statement disapproving the marketing of the wheat crop direct from the thresher, the board said the present tendency of farmers to keep more of the wheat at home was a movement in the right direction. (Press, July 1)

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Discussing commodity prices, Harvard Economic Society states in its current bulletin: "The factors which favor stabilization and recovery are still present. The dollar volume of business is increasing relative to season expectation, a development which when appearing after a period of business contraction has in the past been attended or followed by a raise in commodity prices. Consumption of fabricated goods is, in general, continuing to gain upon output. Easy money has been accompanied by steadily increasing domestic flotations, which have been particularly large in the classes leading to increased expenditures on commodities and labor. Such influences, coupled with the fact that many prices have fallen to low levels, act to bring quick recovery in general prices."

TREASURY SURPLUS

President Hoover's first full fiscal year in office was completed with a surplus of \$184,000,000 in the Treasury and a reduction of \$746,000,000 in the gross public debt, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Apple
Exports

The following statement was made June 28 by C. S. Wilson, member of the Federal Farm Board: "The reported embargo against the importation into England and Wales between July 7 and November 15 of barreled apples not meeting 'U.S.Fancy' and 'U.S.No.1' grade requirements and for boxed apples not meeting 'Extra Fancy' and 'Fancy' grade requirements will restrict the export movement of summer and fall apples. The Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board are keenly alive to this situation and will use their best efforts to assist growers and shippers in meeting it. The Farm Board is prepared to extend to growers every possible aid in organization of cooperative associations for the marketing of their fruit."

Chile's Edu-
ucational
Program

Chile is laying plans for a democratic public-school system to take the place of the old system in which all education above the lowest grades was practically limited to the higher classes. It has already established a number of demonstration schools of various types, some of a temporary character under foreign directors and some permanent schools under Chilean educators. Normal-school standards are being raised, and their control has been transferred from the department of primary education to the University of Chile. One normal school is emphasizing the training of rural teachers. The school authorities are also deeply interested in the problems of vocational guidance. (Children's Bureau statement.)

Food
Habits

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for June 26 says: "The marked change in the food habits of the American people is indicated by the fact that it takes about 63,000 carloads of fresh fruit and vegetables to feed Boston for a year. This is in addition to what the Massachusetts growers produce and take into Boston by truck. Twenty-five kinds of fruit and 38 kinds of vegetables are consumed in Boston in sufficient quantity to be taken in in carload lots. In fruits, bananas lead with 8,823 carloads; oranges total 5,597 carloads; grapes, 4,500 carloads. The fourth position in Boston is held by the apple, 2,680 carloads. Massachusetts itself is now supplying more than one-half the apples used in Boston. The State of Washington comes into the second position and New York is third. The State of Washington sent seven carloads of raspberries to Boston in 1929."

Herd
Profits

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for June 28 says: "Two dairy farmers living in Ogemaw County own herds that last year produced 100,000 pounds of milk each. One of these herds had eight cows and the other sixteen. While both herds produced the same, the eight cows ate less, required less time to milk and care for, took only one-half the stable room and much smaller storage space for the necessary roughage and grain. And when the profits were calculated, the farmer with the eight cows had three times the net returns received by his neighbor."

Potato Bug
In France

A Paris dispatch June 29 says: "America is to blame for the ravages in France, caused by the doryphora, alias the potato bug. So states a bill signed by 67 deputies from the rural districts and declaring war upon the spud-devouring insects. The bill comprises 27 articles, each of them describing some scientific and effective method

of destroying the pests....'Brought to France in the supplies of the American Army,' the bill states as an acknowledged, indisputable fact, 'the doryphora was first signaled in the Gironde department within proximity of the American war camps.'"

Rabbit
Industry

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for June 26 says: "Rabbit raising is becoming an important industry in the Twin Falls area, where the bunnies are marketed as an important by-product of the Jerome Cooperative Creamery. They are marketed in California and have brought the 70 members of the Twin Falls County Rabbit Breeders' Association thousands of dollars since that group was formed in the fall of 1928. A butcher is employed to dress the rabbits properly and the members are urged to read up on rabbit breeders' magazines to develop the industry."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post for June 30 says: "Four bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have cooperated in the preparation and publication of a neat little booklet which will be used to present to the world, through the fourth world's poultry congress in London next month, the biography, achievements, and economic value of Biddy Americanus, the American hen. Not only have these bureaus produced a volume which will be greatly appreciated by the poultry raisers of the universe, but they have added a chapter which should materially increase the world's appetite for poultry.... The booklet directs attention to the importance of the poultry industry in earnings of American farmers. It shows that the poultry and egg business in recent years has produced an annual income of more than \$1,000,000,000, or approximately one-tenth of the farm income of the Nation. After the adjournment of the world's poultry congress it should be possible for gourmets to obtain in any restaurant in foreign countries those renowned dishes that celebrate the industry and toothsome-ness of Biddy Americanus. The United States contributes this blessing to the world freely and without price."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3

Section 1

July 3, 1930.

NEW DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The Washington Post of July 2 says that the contract for the new Department of Agriculture Building on the square bounded by Thirteenth Street, Linworth Place, B and C Streets Southwest, was let to the Nelson-Pedley Construction Co., of Philadelphia. The report says: "Only a few formalities remain to be done before the work of tearing down the existing buildings in the area will be begun. The new building will cover a whole city block and will be the first structure of the 'extensible' program which has been approved."

COTTON IN- VESTIGATION

The Senate agriculture committee July 1 approved a resolution authorizing a Federal investigation of declines in cotton prices in 1916, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and the first half of 1930. (Press, July 2.)

FUNDS FOR WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

The press of July 2 states that the item of \$1,000,000 for starting work on the George Washington Memorial Parkway was put back in the second deficiency appropriation bill July 1 by the Senate and House conferees on that measure. The report says: "Thus a start on the big boulevard is assured. It will skirt both banks of the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to Great Falls..."

VIRGINIA APPLE BAN

A Winchester, Va., dispatch to-day says: "Another blow was dealt the apple export trade yesterday, when a cable from Edinburgh announced the Scottish Ministry had adopted the British Board of Trade ruling against importation of American apples of the commercial grade between July 7 and November 15, due ostensibly to alleged prevalence of fly larvae in fruit from this side. The British prohibition had included only England and Wales..."

BUILDING PROGRAM

Speeding up President Hoover's program for expanding public building construction to relieve unemployment, the Treasury has awarded contracts for \$32,480,000 of new Government construction since January 1 and expects to have another \$85,735,500 of construction under way before the end of the year. (A.P., July 3.)

WAR CLAIM SETTLEMENTS

The Wall St. Journal for July 2 says: "...The United States is to receive for the occupation costs annuities over a period of 37 years that will aggregate \$250,000,000, and for the mixed claims awards other annuities running to March 31, 1981, that in the aggregate will reach \$505,000,000, making a total of \$755,000,000. Bonds for the annuities are to be delivered, and for nearly two generations Germany will be paying the United States about \$16,000,000 annually, by itself a small matter but helping to swell the total of \$473,700,000 annual payments to other creditor powers. ..."

Section 2

Argentina and Apples A Winchester, Va., dispatch to the press of July 2 says: "With British ports already closed during the height of the apple export season to all American commercial grades of the fruit, ostensibly because of a desire to keep out the 'fruit fly,' Virginia growers received word from New York yesterday that the Argentine Government will no longer accept for passage into that country apples bearing the United States Inspection Service certificates. Instead, Argentina will make its own examinations, and unless apples conform to certain stringent requirements they are liable to confiscation. Growers here were warned against being persuaded by exporters' agents to ship apples to Argentina unless they first received payment in cash or certified check. Heretofore all apples shipped to Buenos Aires and other South American ports carried the United States inspection certificates, which guaranteed the quality of the fruit stamped on the barrel. Exports of apples of the Ben Davis and Delicious varieties have been large and growing rapidly in the last few years. In fact, Argentina has been the principal receiver of the Virginia Ben Davis...."

Business Situation In an editorial on the recent report of the National Business Survey Conference, The New York Times of June 30 says: "In behalf of the National Business Survey Conference, originated by President Hoover after the stock market collapse last fall, Julius H. Barnes, as chairman, has just issued what is undoubtedly the most comprehensive account of the recession in trade that has yet been published. It covers almost every large field of national activity, and is based upon reports which are to be regarded as entirely trustworthy....Here is an attempt to paint something like the entire picture of business changes in the United States during the past five months and of the precise condition to-day of the leading industrial and productive interests. The novel thing about the giving out of this survey is that it is accompanied by no inferences, cheering or otherwise....If these 'factual reports' are left to speak for themselves, they appear to tell rather a gloomy story...But there are some hopeful signs. Among them first place must be given to the matter of finance and credit. The banks are not only solvent but strong. Money is abundant and is to be had at low rates. Credit facilities were never so large or so readily available as to-day. For every prudent work of construction or enlargement of plant or reaching out for new markets the necessary funds can be secured. As soon as the upward turn comes, enterprise will not be halted by lack of financing. The Survey Conference properly points out that the depression is world-wide. From it a few countries are beginning to emerge. Soon it is not only to be hoped but expected that this country will begin to shake it off."

Child Care Cost A child in a family of \$2,500 a year income class, by the time he reaches the age of 18 years, has cost his parents a total of \$7,425, according to estimates founded on statistical studies of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. This sum includes the cost of being born and of food, shelter, clothing, public-school education, medical care, recreation, and other miscellaneous expenditures for 17 years.

Farm-to-Market Roads in Illinois An editorial in The Illinois Farmer for July 1 says: "There is a remarkable development of rural community enterprise throughout Illinois due, in a large measure, to the permanent improvement of country highways. No other single factor has contributed more largely to the social and economic welfare of the State. Truck transportation, as made possible by systematic road improvement, is affording substantial impetus to the successful functioning of cooperative producer organizations. Illinois is fortunate in having a State highway administration which is in full sympathy with the needs of agriculture, and one which is cooperating to the fullest extent in extending a comprehensive statewide system of farm-to-market roads unsurpassed in any State of the Union."

Federal Farm Board An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for June 28 says: "Farmers have at their disposal a cooperative marketing machine ready to function in the handling of the 1930 wheat crop. It has been created in accordance with the requirements of the Agricultural Marketing Act as administered by The Federal Farm Board. It does not scrap any of the cooperative machinery already functioning in grain marketing and it is liberal in providing optional plans of marketing: cash upon delivery, storage and deferred sale, or pooling, without binding the grower to a long term contract. This plan can not have a fair trial unless enough farmers patronize it to provide a volume of grain large enough to permit efficient and orderly marketing. To participate in the plan the farmer must become a member of a local cooperative which in turn is a member of the Farmers' Westcentral Grain Cooperative, Inc., a regional agency affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Marketing Corporation. The program should not be confused with the emergency efforts made for the 1929 crop. We can not foresee any disadvantages to the grower in participating in the plan. On the other hand, there is opportunity to make a careful test of its practicability, to build up and strengthen local cooperatives, and eventually to perfect a cooperative marketing program that will function most satisfactorily for farmers. Mr. Farmer, the operation of this plan and the building of a cooperative marketing program that has long been desired, awaits only your indorsement and active participation."

Herd Testing An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for June 15 says: "So far as we can see, it goes without saying that the amount of official testing now being done, including the use of the Herd Test, falls considerably short of what it should be. The official testing idea is a sound one. Why isn't it used more? There have been sound objections, of course, governing conditions under which various breeders may be working. Such objections may still obtain in some instances. Yet we venture that the main reason for the comparatively small amount of official testing is mere inertia upon the part of many of the breeders.... In 1914 there were about eight thousand cows in cow-testing associations in the State of California. In 1929 there were ninety-two thousand. The amount of cow-testing in that State has increased substantially every year for the last six years. Last year the increase was twenty-three per cent over the year before...."

Japanese
Farm Loans A Tokyo dispatch to the press of June 26 says: "The Finance Department will grant a 40,000,000-yen loan to silk farmers for financing their cocoon shipment and fertilizer purchases in all probability. This grant is made in compliance with a petition of the Raw Silk Association of Japan for a 50,000,000-yen loan in accordance with a resolution adopted at a recent general meeting. Of the credit granted 24,000,000 yen for sericulture funds will be for a term of one year and the balance for fertilizer bills for three years. The loan will be given through four special banks designated by the Government at an annual interest rate of 5 per cent, plus bank commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to borrowing farmers."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Secretary Arthur M. Hyde's study of the relation between the tariff and agriculture is both interesting and instructive. His radio address on the subject leaves no doubt as to the benefits to be derived from the new schedules by the American farmer. The tariff aims to reserve the domestic market for American producers. It is applicable, Secretary Hyde estimates, to agricultural imports valued at more than \$620,000,000. The duty on some crops that are produced in surplus quantities may not be effective, but the new rates as a whole will tend to diversify crops and balance production against demand. Secretary Hyde's close analysis exposes the fallacy that benefits to the farmer will be offset by increased duties on articles he must buy. The percentage of increase on agricultural products is 54.43, while the increase on all items covered by the bill amounts to but 6.17 per cent. Few items that figure largely in farm budgets are allowed increased duty, except such products as one farmer sells to another. 'Fifty per cent of the American farmer's purchases,' says Secretary Hyde, 'is for commodities produced by American agriculture. About 39 per cent of his expenditures is for commodities on the free list. This leaves only 11 per cent of his expenditures for commodities which have a tariff and in which he is not interested as a producer.' Assuming that the agricultural duties are effective, the average income per farm should be increased by approximately \$150 annually under the new law. Average expenditures per farm, Secretary Hyde estimates, would be increased about \$48. This would leave the average farmer a net benefit of \$102 per year from the tariff bill. Varying conditions in the domestic market would necessarily alter this concrete representation of the tariff law's value to the farmer. But they leave no question that the farmer is in a stronger position to-day than before enactment of the tariff bill. In the language of Secretary Hyde, 'It now lies in the power of agriculture to take the final step toward achieving economic equality.'"

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 2.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.85; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.90 to \$9.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.25 to \$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 98 1/8 to \$1.00 1/8; No.2 red winter Chicago 91 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 90¢; St. Louis 95 1/2¢; Kansas City 82 to 82 3/4¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 77 to 77 1/2¢; Minneapolis 68 1/2 to 69 1/2¢; Kansas City 72 to 73¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 3/4 to 77 1/4¢; Minneapolis 73 1/2 to 74 1/2¢; Kansas City 75 to 76¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34 5/8 to 36 1/2¢; Minneapolis 30 7/8 to 32 3/8¢; Kansas City 33 to 34¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3-\$4 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities; mostly \$3-\$3.10 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.70-\$1.95 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.40 f.o.b. Orrick, Mo. Tennessee sacked Cobblers \$2.25-\$2.35 in Cincinnati. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes brought \$3-\$4.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; top of \$5 in Baltimore; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Tints \$3-\$5.50 in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches, medium to large sizes, \$2.25-\$3.50 per six-basket carrier in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons sold at \$300-\$400 bulk per car for large sizes in New York City; mostly \$40-\$75 f.o.b. Thomasville, Georgia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 12.50¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price stood at 18.01¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 13.50¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 13.05¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32 1/2¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2¢ to 19 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 18 1/2¢; Young Americas, 18 1/2¢ to 19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4

Section 1

July 7, 1930.

THE SECRETARY AND WHEAT ACREAGE

The press of July 6 says: "Following up their recent announcement of a campaign to induce wheat growers of the United States to reduce their acreage and thereby stabilize the price of that grain, Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture will speak on Monday at Hastings, Nebr., at the first of a series of meetings in wheat States designed to enroll the support of farmers for their program...."

A Kansas City dispatch July 6 says: "Describing his mission as being in the nature of a Paul Revere ride to warn southwestern wheat farmers of the dangers of overproduction and lack of organization, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde arrived at Kansas City to-day. With Chairman Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board and Department of Agriculture officials, he will make a swing through Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, West Texas and Oklahoma next week to address gatherings of wheat growers...."

IN CONGRESS

Before adjourning on July 3, the Senate and House adopted the conference report on the second deficiency bill, which the President signed.

The Senate on July 3 adopted, without a record vote, the Norris resolution authorizing the sale of Muscle Shoals power to municipalities.

The Senate assembles in special session to-day, at President Hoover's call, to consider the London naval treaty. (Press, July 7.)

BROOKHART BILL SIGNED

The press of July 5 reports: "The signing of the Brookhart bill by President Hoover late Thursday night means that nearly \$3,000,000 in belated pay raises will be distributed among some 45,000 employees of the Federal and District Governments, about 15,000 of whom are in Washington. The bill, sponsored by Senator Brookhart, was designed to give employees raises that Congress thought it was giving them in the Welch Act of 1928...."

SOIL SCIENCE MEETING

A Leningrad dispatch to the press to-day states that professors of agriculture, soil experts, botanists and farmers from 33 countries, including the United States, will gather at Leningrad a fortnight hence for the Second International Congress of Soil Experts. The report says: "After two weeks of discussions in the congress, which is one of the most important of its kind in the world, the Americans and others will take a 20-day tour of Russia to study at first hand the Soviet's new state and collective farms. During the meeting the foundation will be laid for the new Soviet Institute of Agronomic and Soil Science."

Section 2

Dairy
Breed
Reports

An editorial in New England Homestead for July 5 says: "Breeders of purebred dairy cattle should derive a considerable measure of satisfaction from the annual meeting reports of their respective national breed associations. The past few weeks have witnessed the yearly business sessions of the four major dairy breeds--Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey--and their summary of activities indicates they enjoyed the general prosperity for which 1929 has become noted. They sound a note of steady progress in the advancement of the purebred gospel. The Ayrshire association records the greatest year in its history, with a 10% increase in business transacted and a 13% increase in registrations. It pointed the way to a greater degree of service by the national association for the farmer-breeder when its members took a positive stand in favor of continuing to test every cow in their herds and of making normal records without forced feeding, under the herd test plan. Karl B. Musser, secretary-treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, points out that at no time in the club's history has the year's report shown such a great acceptance of the breed by dairymen generally as during the past year. Registrations continue to climb with an increase of 8.6% over a year ago. During the past five years registrations show an increase of 52% and have doubled in less than nine years. Breeders in 10 States are making herd improvement association records on their animals which will be accepted by the club for the advanced register. More than 9,000 inquiries for Guernseys were received, which is double the number of any previous year. Massachusetts is listed as one of the leading States in official testing. ..."

Eggs in
The Ozarks

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for July 1 says: "When the small proportion of the people of Missouri who live in the Ozark hills of the southern part of the State produce 90,000,000 dozen eggs in a year and get \$22,000,000 cash for them, one wonders why the hills of the Southeastern States are so bare of flocks of hens. The output in the Ozark region is increasing steadily in quantity and quality, and no complaints of 'hard times' are heard in those hills. It is a fact needing no demonstration on paper that the Southeast is wonderfully adapted to the profitable culture of poultry and especially when that culture is concentrated on egg production. In the Ozark area only one-third of the chickens are used for meat, the two-thirds being employed in laying eggs. ...Here is an economic loss of millions of dollars annually which the people of the Southeast can save and enjoy by home egg production from good stock fowls and by cooperation in proper grading and marketing the produce. It is a source of savings and new wealth that should be intensively cultivated."

Farm Board
on Wheat

A Federal Farm Board statement July 1 says: "Reports are coming to the Federal Farm Board from some of the large grain-growing States of a widespread movement among farmers to hold sufficient wheat off the market to prevent congestion at the terminals with the hope it will have the effect of improving prices. The tendency of growers for the last several years has been to market the wheat crop direct from the combine or thresher. While this is a convenient way of handling wheat, it is our judgment that the change is an expensive one for the grower. Somebody must provide storage and other carrying charges for that grain from the time it is delivered to a local elevator until it is needed to supply

the demands of consumption. The cost of this transaction is far greater than the cost would be to the farmer if he stored a portion of his crop until such time as there was a demand for it. The rushing of such a large percentage of the crop to market frequently results in congestion of storage at the terminals to the extent that owners of private elevator space are enabled to fill their bins at prices substantially below the current market value at the time the wheat is shipped....None of us can tell what the future will bring, but in view of the fact the probable available supply the coming year is not likely to exceed the available quantity a year ago, we have every reason to hope for a better average price than now prevailing."

Reforestation There is a misconception prevalent as to the urgency of reforestation in America, says L. E. Manning in a recent issue of the Home Acres Magazine, official organ of the Womens' National Farm and Garden Association. So many lumber companies and industrial enterprises are setting out trees that the average small landowner feels his efforts are not needed. This is an inaccurate idea, according to Mr. Manning. "Reforestation," the writer says, "is only questionably economic. There is still doubt whether it will repay the investment with interest. It is almost certain that it does not do so at prevailing pulpwood prices. For this reason a lessening of industrial effort in this direction is to be expected in the future. Forestry is essentially at this time a landowner's hobby. Take the above statement with proper reservations, however. A thousand trees can be planted for \$25--an acre of evergreens and potential lumber. So that, while economically a rich man's hobby, it is not necessarily very expensive...It is not only a hobby to plant trees--it is a duty. Less lawn and more woodland should be the motto of every estate owner. We can not depend on the commercial planters to reforest the country; it does not pay them to do so at present. Every small planting helps--a million forests of a thousand trees each are just as good as a thousand plantings of a million trees each."

Salaries and Living Costs The Washington Post for July 3 says: "Washington is the only city among eight located nearby or comparable in size where the salary of one industrial wage earner is sufficient to maintain the average family, according to statistics compiled by Rufus Lusk for the Washington Board of Trade. Average yearly expenditures for a family of 4.9 persons in the District are computed at \$1,503, whereas the average earnings of the 2,209 industrial workers in Washington are \$1,649, showing a surplus of \$143 a year. Inasmuch as there is more than one wage earner in the average industrial family, the actual gross surplus income for each family probably is substantially higher, Mr. Lusk points out.

"In addition to the industrial workers, there are in Washington 79,137 Government employees, whose average earnings are in excess of \$2,200 a year, or more than \$700 above the \$1,503 given as the average yearly expenditures of all families in the District of Columbia. Baltimore families spend an average of \$1,263 per family yearly, while the average income of an industrial worker there is but \$1,112, Mr. Lusk reports, thus leaving a deficit of \$151 a year in families which have not at least two wage earners to swell the receipts. The greatest deficit in the eight cities represented is in Richmond, where it costs the

average family \$1,346 a year to live but industrial salaries average only \$986. Next in line is New Orleans, where expenditures are \$1,318 and incomes but \$971, leaving an annual deficit of \$347. Among the seven cities which show expenditures greater than earnings, Buffalo comes nearest to breaking even, with a loss of \$17 a year on expenditures of \$1,512 offset by earnings of \$1,495. Industrial incomes in Minneapolis are \$1,264 while expenditures are \$1,372. In Philadelphia, industrial workers earn an average of \$1,374 while living expenses per family are \$1,543, the highest of any of the eight cities studied by Mr. Lusk. While the average industrial wage in San Francisco is \$1,459, it costs the average family there \$1,507 a year to live."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The New York Times for July 6 says: "As the old American diet of salt pork, boiled potatoes and cornmeal (or bread) recedes into history, it seems that the Nation is not, as one man, turning to pastry, lettuce sandwiches and soft drinks in its place. Despite the diatribes that have appeared against substitutes for the 'filling' food of the America that is passing, there are signs of sanity expressed in terms of more fresh vegetables and milk, more vitamins and fewer calories....The change has economic implications of such importance as to cause the Department of Agriculture to detail one of its experts to inquire into the extent to which the new diet is affecting farming. Dr. O.E. Baker, an authority on land utilization, reports that the World War marked the beginning of the new dietary--at least on a large scale--and that since the shipments of vegetables have increased about 140 per cent, whereas population has increased only 15 per cent. This does not include local marketing (mostly by trucks) or private kitchen gardens. But it does show that we now demand vegetables in a much larger proportion than before, and that, thanks to the developments in railroad refrigeration, we are obtaining them throughout the entire year in ever-increasing quantities....Where only 4,700 cars of lettuce were moved on the railways in 1916, no less than 51,504 cars were reported in 1928. Throughout the country truck farming is spreading--not only to produce the lettuce, but also spinach, peas, beans, lima beans, carrots, beets, corn and other vegetables, of which we are eating more and more, while consumption of the lowly 'spud' remains about the same. Apparently, as the quantity of vegetables goes up, the proportion of cereals declines and the relative amount of meat eaten is somewhat smaller. Probably never before has the diet of a Nation been thus changed in a decade, largely owing to the spread of information about what to eat and how to prepare it. The Department of Agriculture regards the change with paternal satisfaction, and predicts better health for the years to come."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 3.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25-\$12.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10-\$11; vealers, good and choice \$10-\$12; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$7.75-\$9.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.20-\$9.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25-\$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50-\$9.25; slaughter lambs, good and choice (90-lbs. down) \$10.25-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes sold mostly at \$3-\$4 per barrel in terminal markets, and around \$3 at Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers were firm in the Chicago carlot market at \$1.75-\$1.90 per 100 pounds, and \$1.35-\$1.60 f.o.b. shipping points. Tennessee sacked Cobblers held at \$2.25-\$2.35 in Cincinnati jobbing market. California cantaloupes ranged \$2.50-\$4.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; few cash-track sales at Brawley at \$1-\$1.10. Arizona Salmon Tints and Pink Meats mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. and \$2.50-\$4.75 in city markets. Georgia Hiley peaches, medium to large sizes, \$2.25-\$3.50 per six-basket crate in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Georgia points. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons sold at \$200-\$375 bulk per carload in large cities; mostly \$40-\$100 at southern Georgia points.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 33ϕ ; 90 score, $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 18ϕ to $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 12.49¢ per lb. On the same date last year the price stood at 18.01¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 13.49¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 12.93¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis $95\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $97\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 red winter, Kansas City 83ϕ - 85ϕ . No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Chicago $90\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $90\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 89ϕ ; Kansas City 82ϕ - $82\frac{1}{4}\phi$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago $76\frac{7}{8}\phi$; Minneapolis $67\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $68\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago $76\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 75ϕ - $76\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 white oats, Chicago $34\frac{3}{4}\phi$ - $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $30\frac{3}{4}\phi$ - $32\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 33ϕ - 34ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 5

Section 1

July 8, 1930.

LEGGE ON WHEAT PRICES

A Hastings, Nebr., dispatch to-day reports: "Chairman Alexander Legge, of the Farm Board, yesterday told hard wheat growers of the Middle West that low prices were in part due to the general depression and that he doubted that low prices would be permanent....He advocated a gradual slowing down of wheat production, 'with the object of eventually balancing domestic production with domestic consumption.'...Mr. Legge said that it was his notion that a part of the wheat land which he proposes should be released from cultivation could be devoted to other crops without overproduction in other lines."

PECAN ORGAN- IZATION

The Federal Farm Board July 3 approved the plan of organization of the National Pecan Marketing Association, a central cooperative sales agency for merchandising pecans, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000. Articles of incorporation have been filed in Delaware. Expansion and organization of local cooperative associations in the various pecan producing States, including Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and South Carolina, will be undertaken at once.

VETERANS' BUREAU BILL

President Hoover yesterday signed a bill which authorizes him to consolidate all governmental activities affecting war veterans under the Veterans' Bureau. The measure authorizes the President to consolidate and coordinate the Veterans' and Pensions Bureau and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under an agency to be known as "Administration of Veterans Affairs." (Press, July 8.)

BOULDER DAM

A new era in the history of the American Southwest was inaugurated with the opening yesterday of construction work on the Boulder Canyon Dam in Arizona, which, according to Secretary Wilbur, will "signalize our national conquest over the Great American Desert." The order for construction on the \$165,000,000 project was signed by Mr. Wilbur immediately following the signature by President Hoover of the bill containing the initial appropriation of \$10,660,000. (Press, July 8.)

CUBAN SUGAR TO RUSSIA

A Havana dispatch to-day states that 14,000,000 pounds of sugar, the first shipment on the recent Soviet order of 500,000 tons, was on its way yesterday to Russia, going by way of London.

RUMANIAN FARM CREDIT INSTI- TUTE

A Bucharest dispatch to-day says: "In connection with the telephone concession granted to a J. P. Morgan electrical group, it is stated in Bucharest that the Morgan interests will also participate in the establishment of an agrarian credit institute...."

Section 2

Acreage Re-
duction

Wallaces' Farmer for July 5 contains a symposium on the subject, "Will Limiting Acreage Help?". An editorial in the same issue says: "The Farm Board says we can't expect to solve the surplus problem except by ceasing to produce a surplus. To do that, we need limitation of acreage of the principal crops. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, with other farm papers, asked its readers two questions: 1. Are you in favor of the policy of preventing surplus production by limiting acreage as suggested by the Farm Board? 2. Was there any reduction of acreage of the principal crops in your community this year? To the first question, 230 farmers answered 'Yes--if,' 210 farmers answered 'No--because.' To the second, 52 answered 'Yes,' 404 answered 'No.' Most farmers did not believe that attempts to limit acreage by talk would work; probably half thought acreage limitation might help, if a sound, compulsory plan for limitation could be devised. Half thought the attempt vain, and suggested various other remedies..."

Canadian
Apple Sur-
vey

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for July says: "The mystery of why apples grown thirty or forty miles away cost the consumer in the large centers as much as oranges grown in California, while the grower gets less than the cost of producing them, is being investigated by the Commissioner of Agricultural Economics at Ottawa and his staff. At least this question will no doubt be included in the investigation now being made, which, in the words of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Doctor Grisdale, includes: 'All phases of the apple industry; production, marketing, storage, transportation, consumer demand, and dealer and consumer requirement as to quality, grade, style of package, methods of sale, etc.' The survey is to cover all the leading apple-growing sections in the Dominion and it is estimated will take at least a year. One cause of the present spread between retail and orchard prices, we believe, is the overlapping in the marketing of Canadian apples. It looks like poor economy for instance for British Columbia apples to come clear across the prairies to sell in Ontario cities when ample supplies are produced here, enough to meet local consumption and still leave a surplus for export. Mr. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is a firm believer in the possibility of extending the home market for Ontario fruit and other products...."

Cuba

Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, writing under the title "Will Cuban Sugar Come Back?" in Forbes for July 1, says in part: "Cuba, which in the past lived almost exclusively by virtue of its production of sugar and tobacco, is gradually seeking to convert itself into a department store of agriculture and industry. The familiar slogans of crop diversification, which we have preached to our own South, are becoming rallying cries in the vast fields of the island republic on the Caribbean Sea....Along with crop diversification has come a plan for building up infant industries. The symbol of the industrialization of languid, agricultural Cuba is the model industrial city outside Havana, called General Machado. Two and a half years ago this city was a vague dream; now a paint and varnish enterprise and a shoe factory are functioning and rolling up net profits. Moreover, a substantial industrial school has been built in the synthetic city, with model workmen's houses, to develop the native technical skill required for industrial

progress. These constructive impulses, which are still in their early stages, indicate that there may be good hidden beneath the evil of the current major depression in the isle of sugar...As for Cuban business and agriculture, the new yearnings to attain economic self-sufficiency will doubtless lead to important diversification, which will be retarded by the first boom in sugar prices, which hardly seems in sight for the near term future. The American investment in Cuba is largely in sugar, railroads and banking. The sugar investment should be partly written off, especially that made during the inflated dance of the millions. Sugar will come back: that is, to say, in time this basic product will find a price above the cost of production. As it comes back Cuba will become more prosperous, and its prosperity, re-enforced by tourist trade, by infant industries, and by diversified agriculture, will rest on a firmer foundation. Meantime, Cuba is at the bottom of the trough, and there is not much daylight ahead for the next year or two at any rate."

Exports

The decline in exports and imports in the first quarter of 1930 was general in its application to America's leading markets and chief sources of supply, as shown in a foreign trade analysis for that period prepared by the foreign commerce department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "As compared with the exceptionally good trade in the first quarter of 1929, exports to more than four-fifths (84%) of our chief markets and imports from more than two-thirds (71%) of our chief suppliers were lower in value in the first three months of this year," says the chamber. "A somewhat better showing," the statement continues, "was made when the first quarter of 1930 was contrasted with the foreign trade figures for the corresponding period in the years previous to 1929....Although the 'Big Five' of our customers--United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan--maintained the same ranking as a year ago, the decline in our sales to each country was severe, ranging from 10% for France to 26% for Germany. Exports to the United Kingdom fell 17%; to Canada 23%; and to Japan 24%. On the other hand, our exports to Soviet Russia increased \$21,000,000, 228% greater than a year ago. Half of the striking gain was due to increased purchases of agricultural machinery, particularly tractors, purchased for spring planting. Large purchases of other kinds of machinery also figured to a great extent in the increase. Exports to Mexico increased \$3,457,000, or 12%. Purchases by New Zealand were slightly greater than a year ago. None of the other 30 leading markets made increased purchases. Gains were recorded in sales to the Irish Free State, Algeria and Tunisia and other French Africa, Mozambique, Honduras, Bermuda, Persia and Canary Islands. The losses in some of our most important markets were as follows: In Europe--Italy, actual decline \$10,740,000, or 25%. Netherlands, \$10,557,000 or 27%; Belgium, \$9,535,000, or 27%; Spain, \$6,459,000 or 27%; Denmark, \$5,109,000, or 30%; Sweden, \$4,348,000, or 27%; Norway, \$1,653,000, or 24%. In Latin America--Argentina, \$21,695,000, or 38%; Cuba, \$8,347,000, or 23%; Brazil, \$18,330,000, or 53%; Chile \$128,000, or only 1%; Venezuela, \$3,864,000, or 27%; Panama \$289,000, or 3%; Colombia, \$10,397,000, or 60%; Uruguay, \$3,058,000, or 35%; Dutch West Indies, \$2,631,000, or 33%; Peru, \$3,055,000, or 39%; in Asia--China, \$8,380,000, or 26%; Philippine Islands, \$5,471,000, or 22%; British India, \$3,333,000, or 21%; Dutch East Indies, \$6,112,000 or 43%. In Oceania--Australia, \$11,632,000, or 30%. In Africa--British South Africa, \$5,256,000, or 33%....."

Florists'
Conven-
tions

An editorial in Southern Florist for July says: "When this paper reaches its readers, the Missouri State Florists' Convention will have been concluded, at Kansas City. That of Texas will open next Tuesday morning, at San Antonio, and will last three days. Those of Oklahoma and Kansas will open on successive Tuesdays, each lasting three days; the Oklahomans meeting at Oklahoma City, the Kansans at Lawrence. Following along a month later, the Mountain and Plain States gathering will start registration on Saturday, August 23, but the convention sessions proper will occupy the three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. There will perhaps be some members of the trade this year who will reason that business has been none too good and that consequently it will be permissible, as a measure of economy, to miss the convention this year. We doubt if this will prove to be an economy in the long run, however. The oftener a florist listens to, or takes part in, discussion of trade problems, the more he learns that is worth dollars and cents to him. Unless he or she is an expert designer, the floral demonstrations are certain to offer new and useful ideas--ideas that can be turned into money...."

Food to
Orient

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 5 says: "We have never taken much stock in the talk that some day we shall sell a lot of wheat and other food products to China. Very recently, though, an Iowa man, who has been spending some time in Hawaii, has opened our mind on the question by writing the following letter: 'I have been spending my winters in Honolulu, and have observed while there that the staff of life in Honolulu is rice, which sells at five cents a pound. Now, we can land all the wheat in the world at Honolulu for two cents a pound, and wheat is just as nourishing as rice, but no effort is being made to teach the Orientals to use wheat, or how to use it. I have spent a number of winters in semi-tropical countries, and at all the big functions they serve barbecued pork, a product of the native hog that is not fit to eat, but no effort is being made to sell fresh pork in any of these countries. Of course, cured pork, such as ham and bacon, is to be found. I noticed also in Honolulu that the steamships running out of New Zealand are subsidized on the basis of the agricultural products that they haul, thereby making every steamship agent an active selling agent for the farm products in New Zealand.' This idea of building up a big market for food in the Orient is a good one, provided we can really produce as much more cheaply than the Chinaman as this letter indicates...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in American Medicine for June says: "Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, in language restrained yet highly impressive, asserts that lives are being endangered and lost by impure, adulterated or substandard drugs. This, it is averred, is due to improper administration of the pure food and drug act by the Department of Agriculture, through its bureau, the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration. The offending drugs mentioned by Senator Wheeler are ergot, ether, digitalis and spinal meningitis serum...As this editorial is being written, a Senate committee is conducting hearings into these questions. So far the Government has had decidedly the better of the argument. While the facts as set forth in this editorial are admitted, there seems little doubt that the Government has done its best to enforce the law impartially and efficiently. On the other hand, from the way in which the

case against the administration has been conducted one can not help suspecting that it was built up largely for the sake of commercial interests and that public-spirited men such as Senator Wheeler have heard but one side of the question. The point that interests us is: 'Was an attempt ever made to conceal the true facts from physicians and the possible danger of these medical drugs for the sake of commercial gain?' Such a conspiracy of silence has been charged. We can not see it. In any event, the matter has been given sufficient publicity in professional articles for us to feel as said above that the responsibility for future accidents from the use of these drugs must fall just as much on the shoulders of the physicians prescribing them--if they do so without adequate tests or assurances of their potency--as it will upon the manufacturers, the retail sales establishments or the National Administration."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 7.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.25; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.30 to \$9.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.25 to \$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 93 7/8 to 95 7/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 88 7/8 to 89 1/4¢; St. Louis 86 to 87¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 88 1/4¢ to 89¢; St. Louis 85¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 76 to 76 1/2¢; Minneapolis 66 1/2¢ to 67 1/2¢; Kansas City 72 1/2¢ to 73 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 to 76 1/2¢; Minneapolis 70 1/2¢ to 71 1/2¢; Kansas City 76 to 77¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 35 3/4¢; Minneapolis 30 3/8¢ to 32 3/8¢; Kansas City 32 1/2¢ to 33 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points to 12.23¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.15¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 13.18¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 12.70¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes held around \$3-\$4 per barrel in city markets, but had declined to \$2.75 at shipping points on the Eastern Shore. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers still ruled \$1.75-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market, while f.o.b. prices on a cash-track basis were down to \$1.15-\$1.25. Haulings were heavy. Cantaloupes from California and Arizona jobbed mostly at \$2.50-\$4.50 per standard crate in consuming centers. The cash-track market in Imperial Valley was very dull at \$1-\$1.05, and Arizona shippers got only \$1.25-\$1.35. Honey Dews and Honey Balls also sold lower than last week. Honey peaches from Georgia, medium to large sizes, advanced at shipping points to an f.o.b. range of \$2.25-\$2.50 per six-basket crate, and city dealers got \$2.25-\$3.50 on this fruit. Elbertas are now moving. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 6

Section 1

July 9, 1930.

THE SECRETARY ON WHEAT REG- ULATION

Land taxation at a point where farmers now pay more than \$900,000,000 annually was referred to as an "important factor" in the present agricultural situation by Secretary Hyde, who yesterday addressed a meeting of Colorado and Nebraska bankers and farmers, at Sterling, Colo., according to an Associated Press dispatch to-day. "The surplus with which farm thinking must busy itself," said the Secretary of Agriculture, "is that part of the crop which the market, domestic or foreign, can not absorb without disastrously breaking the price." Mr. Hyde said the American farmer can not and should not be compelled to meet the fierce competition of cheap labor and low standards of living in other countries.

FARM BOARD AND RICE CORPORATION

The Federal Farm Board is advised that at a recent meeting of representatives of the rice industry held at Lake Charles, Louisiana, a resolution was passed asking for aid and recommending the establishment of a stabilization corporation for rice under the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. The Farm Board feels that the creation of a stabilization corporation for rice is not advisable at this time. Under present conditions the Farm Board believes that prices can be stabilized and production more satisfactorily controlled by the growers themselves through a strong cooperative marketing association. The board's ability to aid the rice farmers now or hereafter rests squarely upon the producers, who are urged to join a grower-owned and controlled organization and support the cooperative program. Those now in the rice cooperatives are doing their share and the Farm Board will continue to give these associations assistance. (Press, July 8.)

FINANCIAL CONDITION STATEMENT

The Federal Reserve Boards' condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in leading cities on July 2, made public at Washington, July 7, shows a decrease for the week of \$41,000,000 in loans and investments, increases of \$174,000,000, in net demand deposits, \$42,000,000 in time deposits and \$30,000,000 in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in Government deposits. (Press, July 8.)

RECORD BANK FUNDS

For the first time in the history of banking, a single institution, the Chase National Bank of New York, reports total deposits in excess of \$2,000,000,000. The deposits, according to the latest statement of the bank, as of June 30, aggregate \$2,065,434,000, and total resources, \$2,648,958,000, which is also a new high record for financial institutions. (Press, July 7.)

BRITISH IMPORT CONTROL

A London dispatch to-day reports: "A board to control imports and schemes for bulk purchase of agricultural commodities will not be overlooked when the imperial conference assembles in London this fall, J.H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, assured a questioner in the House of Commons yesterday. "

Section 2

Census
Figures

Half of the States July 5 had completed the decennial census; the other twenty-four are busily adding away toward a new sum total, which the Census Bureau hopes to announce some time in July, according to the press of July 6. Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia reported populations totaling 50,198,950, a combined gain of 7,444,129 over their 1920 populations, or 17.4 per cent. California was the greatest gainer in the list, passing both Michigan and Massachusetts on the impetus of a 64.6 per cent increase. Vermont, increasing by but 1.9 per cent, showed the least augmentation. Not a single State reporting thus far has shown a decrease. A 17.4 per cent increase over the 1920 population of continental United States (105,710,620) would make a 1930 population of 124,104,267. The States remaining to report will probably lower the percentage of gain, since Census Bureau estimate of the 1930 population was about 122,597,000.

Farm Credit
in Hungary

Budapesti Szemle contains an article on agricultural credit in Hungary, briefed by A. B. Radvanszky for July Social Science Abstracts as follows: "Thanks to inflation, the burden of mortgages on agricultural cultivated land in Hungary has diminished from 2,861 million crowns in 1913 to about 1,129 million pengos. The percentage of debt in comparison with the total value of the cultivated areas is 10.03%. Although the percentage of debt is now markedly less than that of the pre-war period, the interest charges are twice as much as before the war,-- 10 to 11% as compared with 5.5 to 6%. This heavy burden can be lightened only slowly. The issuance of mortgage bonds depends entirely upon the foreign market for securities. It would be possible to remedy the need for short-time business credit (credit on bills-of-exchange and collateral) more easily than to remedy the agricultural credit situation. Article 58 of the by-laws of the National Bank provides for agriculture a six months credit on the basis of bills-of-exchange, credit which may be extended for three months more. It is fortunate that the bill in regard to furniture mortgages was not enacted into law, since it would have worked disastrously by undermining the personal credit of the farmers. Hungary does not suffer from lack of legal institutions for the security of creditors, but suffers from a serious lack of capital."

Fowls to
Poultry
Congress

A New York dispatch July 7 says: "Purebred fowls from the farms of 16 of New Jersey's leading poultrymen are now en route to London, England, where they will comprise a part of the United States Live Bird Exhibit at the Fourth World's Poultry Congress, to be held from July 22 to 30. Along with fowls from other sections of the country, more than 300 in all, they were shipped from New York on Saturday...."

Imports

The decline in exports and imports in the first quarter of 1930 was general in its application to America's leading markets and chief sources of supply, as shown in a foreign trade analysis for that period prepared by the foreign commerce department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This analysis says of imports: "Suppliers with larger sales to the United States in the first quarter, as shown by our import figures were the Philippines, Colombia, Dutch West Indies, Sweden, Peru, Belgian Congo, Norway, Russia, Guatemala, Finland, Honduras, Irish Free State, French Africa, Iraq, Mozambique, Yugoslavia and British and

French Oceania. Imports from the Philippines increased \$1,996,000, or 7% (sugar), those from the Dutch West Indies \$845,000, or 5% (gasoline); Colombia, \$3,298,000, or 14% (coffee); and Sweden, \$2,285,000, or 19% (woodpulp; paper). Purchases from the five leading sources of supply, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany and British Malaya, constituting nearly 40% of our total imports, all declines, as follows: Canada, \$9,855,000, or 8%; Japan, \$24,181,000, or 33% (silk); United Kingdom, \$25,151,000, or 30%; Germany \$9,274,000, or 15%; and British Malaya, \$22,107,000, or 33% (rubber; tin). Imports from France decreased \$10,903,000, or 26%; Italy, \$4,550,000, or 18%; Belgium, \$3,983,000, or 22%; Netherlands, \$4,581,000, or 27% (diamonds); Czechoslovakia, \$1,628,000, or 14%; Mexico, \$7,322,000, or 21%; Cuba, \$35,331,000 or 57% (sugar); Brazil, \$21,783,000 or 36% (coffee); Argentina, \$4,502,000, or 14% (wool; hides); Chile, \$7,516,000, or 26% (nitrates); British India, \$4,419,000, or 11%; China, \$9,341,000, or 24% (silk; wool); and Dutch East Indies, \$2,620,000, or 13% (rubber). Other striking import gains were the following: Belgian Congo, 165% (copper); Soviet Russia, 45%; Finland, 46%; and Irish Free State, 450% (tractors). Severe import decreases also included the following: Australia, 50% (wool); New Zealand, 40%; British West Africa, 43% (cocoa beans); Egypt, 43%; Venezuela, 35% (coffee); Uruguay, 50% (wool); Greece, 35% (tobacco); and Hong Kong, 27%."

National Health

The death rate of the Nation has been cut in half since 1900 and in the case of some diseases, notably diphtheria, it has been reduced 95 per cent, it was announced July 5 in the revised report of the joint committee on health problems of the American Medical Association and the National Educational Association. American taxpayers, the report estimates, pay more than \$927,000,000 a year to care for sufferers from tuberculosis and heart disease and to assist those who are physically handicapped. Of this amount \$800,000,000 goes to the tubercular, \$90,000,000 to cardiac victims and \$37,000,000 to the physically handicapped. Deaths from tuberculosis, it is estimated, cost the people of the United States more than \$1,500,000,000 a year. Since 1900, the report declares, the filtration and chemical treatment of water, the pasteurization of milk, and the control of carriers have cut the death rate for typhoid and para-typhoid from 34 persons per 100,000 to 4.9 per 100,000 in 1928. (Press, July 7.)

Rubber Problem

E. Helfferich writes on "The Rubber Problem" in *Wirtschafts-dienst* for Jan. 17 as follows: "While the Stevenson plan was effective at the time of its promulgation in averting a crisis among rubber producers and in making it possible for them to strengthen their financial position, its inherent weakness affected only the British producers. Those outside of its jurisdiction profited most from it. The present precarious condition of rubber production in the southeastern Asiatic countries and its gloomy outlook for the future are largely due to the development of native rubber cultivation in the Dutch East Indies. Renewed control of production on European plantations would be a mistake. No unified measure is possible because of the difference in conditions of production and management on European and native plantations. The author sees the only remedy in the introduction of an export tariff which would have a restraining effect on native production in proportion to the amount of the rate and which would have, at all events, a corrective influence."

Rural Grain

Company
Collapse

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 5 says: "The collapse of the Rural Grain Company, a cooperative controlled by farmers' elevators in Iowa and Illinois, is the most severe blow cooperation in grain handling has had to take for several years. The Iowa-Illinois federation of farmers' elevators which controlled the Rural Grain Company was also a member of the national cooperative formed by the Farm Board. A number of elevators joined the Iowa-Illinois unit in the belief that they were cooperating in the national movement and with the assurance that their organization had Farm Board approval and support. The Rural Grain Company, it appears, was making money; the enterprise was going forward in good shape. Apparently no clouds were on the horizon. Then it was suddenly discovered that the manager had been engaging in speculation, that shortages due to speculation had been covered up on the books, and that actually the manager's gambling losses had wiped out all or most of the capital. Apparently there are two lessons to be drawn from this affair. The first is that a cooperative needs to be more careful in hiring managers....The second lesson is that cooperatives need better audits. First class auditing could have brought the manager's activities to light before they proved fatal. This disaster will delay the Farm Board's grain marketing program in Iowa and Illinois. Arrangements are being made for elevators holding stock in the Iowa-Illinois unit to deal direct with the national. In the long run, of course, a regional organization will be needed, but rebuilding it, in view of the present circumstances, is bound to be uphill work."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for July 1 says: "The Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that 'Refreshing, juicy, fine-flavored watermelons have still another virtue for the consumer who is interested in food values.' Beyond their delicious flavor and satisfying texture, watermelons have been found a rich source of vitamins A and C, and also contain lesser amounts of vitamins B and G. It was noted that the guinea pigs used in making the tests not only waxed fat and were full of frolic, but that they developed a very keen appetite for watermelons. In passing, might state that another thing is proved by these tests. Guinea pigs have more sense than we ordinarily give them credit for having. The red meat varieties were those tested, and inasmuch as they make up about 100 per cent of total shipments, there is no particular problem as to what melons to select. Now all of this is encouraging news to the South and more particularly to Georgia, which annually ships around 20,000 carloads of the finest watermelons the world to this date has discovered."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 8.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$12; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.90 to \$9.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10 to \$11.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 95 to 97¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 88½¢; Kansas City 86 to 88¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 88¼¢; St. Louis 85 to 86¢; Kansas City 78 to 79½¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 67½¢ to 68½¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77¼¢ to 77¾¢; Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 77½¢ to 78½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34¾¢ to 35½¢; Minneapolis 30 5/8¢ to 32 5/8¢; Kansas City 32½¢ to 33½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 12.13¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.27¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 13.04¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 12.55¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33¼¢; 90 score, 32¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 18½¢; Young Americas, 18¢ to 18½¢.

Cobbler potatoes from Virginia were selling at \$2.50-\$4 per barrel in large terminal markets and were as low as \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. shipping points. Kansas and Missouri sacked stock brought only \$1.40-\$1.55 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market, and \$1-\$1.25 cash at loading stations. California and Arizona cantaloupes were weak at \$1.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Too few sales were being made in Imperial Valley to establish an f.o.b. market price, but Arizona shippers got mostly \$1.25 per crate. Georgia Hiley and Belle peaches strengthened further at shipping points to \$2.35-\$2.75 per six-basket crate of medium to large fruit. City dealers received \$2.75-\$4.50 for those peaches. Large Elbertas ruled \$4.25-\$4.50 in Chicago. Georgia Elbertas will soon dominate the market. The southern Georgia watermelon market was dull and slow at \$40-\$100 per carload of 24 to 30-pound Tom Watsons. Large-sized Dales brought only 35¢ per 100 pounds in southern Texas. City sales of southeastern melons were mostly at \$200-\$375 per carload or 30¢-75¢ per melon. Kansas City reported Texas stock at \$1-\$1.75 per 100 pounds. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 7

Section 1

July 10, 1930.

TARIFF

CUTS ASKED

The press to-day says: "The Tariff Commission informed the Senate yesterday that petitions for eight decreases and one increase in import duties on articles covered in the new tariff act had been received by it up to July 3 from commercial firms throughout the country. The report was in response to a resolution introduced by Senator George of Georgia. The applications for reductions in duties referred to bentwood furniture, soups, green peppers, fresh tomatoes, hemp yarn, maple sugar and maple syrup, pulpboard in rolls, bamboo handle toothbrushes and para-chlormotacresol. The commission also listed approximately fifty articles which the Senate requested it to investigate under the new flexible provisions, including raw sugar. The resolutions ordering these inquiries sought the cost of production here and abroad of all these commodities...."

VIRGINIA

APPLE EMBARGO

A New York dispatch to-day says: "J. Scott Parrish of Richmond, the first member of the all-Virginia party to return to the United States following the tour of England, landed at New York yesterday from the Ile de France and in a resume of the visit stated that J. Gordon Bohannon, chairman of the Virginia party, had successfully approached the British Government in regard to modification of its prohibition of early American apple shipments to England. Mr. Parrish said that he was not familiar with the result of the negotiations which had not been completed when he sailed, July 3, but that the Virginians felt convinced, from the friendly attitude of the British Government to their advances, that a reasonable and advantageous adjustment of the regulation could be worked out immediately...."

HIGHWAYS

CONVENTION

An Oklahoma City dispatch to-day states that T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte, N.C., at Oklahoma City yesterday was elected president of the United States Good Roads Association and Charlotte was selected as the 1931 meeting place of the organization. Next year's convention will be held the first week in May. The report says: "The report of the resolutions committee commended President Hoover and Congress for their 'generosity and vision' in increasing the annual appropriation for Federal aid to good roads from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 and recommended the annual appropriation be increased to \$200,000,000 and placed on a continuing basis as an investment proposition. The association went on record as requesting that Congress create a secretary of highways as a Cabinet officer."

AUSTRALIAN

TARIFF

A Canberra dispatch to-day says: "A deficit of over 14,000,000 pounds in the revenue of the Australian Commonwealth for the current financial year was disclosed by Premier James Henry Scullin in his budget statement before the House of Representatives yesterday. The Premier announced a heavy increase in internal taxation and a new table of tariffs which he described as the most sensational in the history of the Commonwealth...."

Section 2

Corporation Farming An editorial in Implement & Tractor Trade Journal for July 5 says: "The trend toward corporation farming, which in the minds of many has constituted a threat toward the individual or home system during the past decade, seems definitely to have abated. There will always be a certain amount of large scale farming just as there has been ever since George Washington operated his large plantation on the banks of the Potomac. But the reasons that temporarily stimulated the organization of farming corporations are passing together with the advantages that such a system temporarily enjoyed. With the all-purpose tractor and its full complement of machinery, the small farmer is given the same advantages of low cost production as the corporation enjoys. He has an advantage over the corporation through his ability to diversify and reshape his operations more quickly to meet changing conditions of economics and climate. The greater flexibility of his power investment assures the permanence of the time-honored system of individual farm operation."

Farm Transportation An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for July 5 says: "American farmers in a single year haul a billion and a quarter tons of material, requiring over three and a half billion horsepower hours of power to do the job. This is half the tonnage carried by all railroads and twice the tonnage of materials taken from our mines. This accounts in a large measure for the six million motor vehicles, including nearly a million trucks, on the American farms to-day."

Food Consumption An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 5 says: "We do not advocate an increased consumption of food by the American people. We understand that Americans eat too much. But, in the competition between foods and the contest for popular favor, the question of quality is proving to be an important factor. This is true for the trade in food in general, and applies to the individual producer as well. No doubt the decrease in the per capita consumption of meat is due in a measure to the increasing consumption of vegetables and fruits. Vegetables and fruits are now available, either in fresh and natural state or in cans, every month in the year. A few years ago, comparatively speaking, we had vegetables and fruits in season, and we consumed larger quantities of meat between seasons. We venture to state, however, that there would be a distinct increase in meat consumption if we could be assured that when we paid for quality we would get it....There are farmers in nearly every community who sell country butter at 50 cents per pound every week in the year. There are other farmers who are lucky to sell it at all. Some farmers have a reputation for selling only quality products, whether it be peaches, eggs or potatoes, and they always get a fair price for all they produce."

German Agriculture A. M. Hannay abstracts an article by Karl Brandt in Landwirtsch. Jahrb. for Social Science Abstracts for July as follows:

"The author believes that the serious situation of German agriculture can only be relieved by a reorganization of marketing conditions. He instances the cramping effect of unstable prices on the initiative of the individual farmer and on the activities of the cooperative associations that fear to handle certain products because of the attendant risks. His reform would begin with the cooperative associations themselves. Specialization in one kind of product would eliminate competition among them, and increase their influence on the market. Control

of supply within the limits of demand, improved methods of packing, and attractive retailing methods are among the reforms which the author believes would place Germany on a par with the other producing countries of the world."

Grape Industry of Florida

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 5 says: "Evidence of the fact that Florida's grape industry is in a flourishing condition was given in the annual meeting of the Florida State Grape Growers' Association, held in Orlando on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. More than one hundred grape growers were in attendance, all of them intensely interested in the industry in which they have become engaged, as was indicated by the participation of individual members who took part in discussion of various matters pertaining to their industry, and by close attention that was given by every individual present during the meetings. Increased attendance at this annual convention of Florida grape growers indicates that interest in the grape growing industry in this State is increasing. Furthermore, and as was stated in the convention, acreage planted to grapes is increasing year by year. Land devoted to the growing of grapes, by members of the Florida State Grape Growers' Association, now runs into the thousands of acres. These vineyards are reported to be in excellent condition, increasing in value year by year. Others than members of the association also are devoting more or less extensive areas of land to the growing of grapes, so that the total acreage throughout the State is now is very considerable. Evidently the financial returns received by Florida grape growers are satisfactory...."

Livestock Situation

An editorial in The Kansas City Star of June 25 says: "The cattle market has recently entered into a period of precipitous declines. This is not due to extraordinary supplies nor to a superabundance of finished grades. Pasture men of the Southwest whose steers usually start to market in July look forward to an extremely unprofitable year. Pastures never were better. The graziers will not have the double handicap of falling prices and poor gains. Cattle are well forward in condition and making remarkable gains. Fortunately for feeders who had not contracted their corn, their feed bill will be much lower than anticipated. The present livestock situation is not due to marked overproduction, but reflects the unwillingness and in many cases the inability of consumers to eat meat at the prices which they were able to pay when industrial plants were furnishing full time employment at high wages. This applies not only to meat but to dairy and poultry products. When necessity confronts the housewife a wider use is made of cheaper staples, such as bread, potatoes and butter substitutes, in an effort to hold grocery and meat bills down to a minimum...."

New York Forest Survey

A survey has been started to find out more exactly the proper trees to plant in the soils of New York State for the purpose of growing the forests of the future. The project is being promoted by the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. An appropriation available this year is the first specific one for a survey of forest plantations in New York State. Professor Svend Heiberg of the Department of Silviculture at the college has been assigned to the undertaking. The Conservation Department is cooperating. Records as to the age of plantations in the State and such growth data as they have will be used as a guide in the survey. (Press, June 23.)

White and
Wholewheat
Flour

In an editorial entitled "What is Flour?" American Medicine for June says: "...The discussion of nutritive values offered not only a curious example of the layman's persistent desire to be irrelevant and to neglect the real point at issue in order to ride his own hobby--an economically motivated hobby, to be sure, with overtones of emotion--but it demonstrated how persistent error is and how heated people can become over a question which was agitated in Mat Bramble's day. To-day facts are before us and we tend to ignore them. The whole wheat versus white flour controversy is, of course, rooted in economic values. Viewed scientifically the picture changes altogether and new lights and shadows appear. As a matter of actual fact there is no evidence whatever to show that a wholesomely prepared white flour is a deleterious article of diet when it forms its rightful proportionate part of a well-rounded ration...The word 'flour' should be retained for the bolted product alone, the word 'meal' being used for the whole grain product. Loaves should be labeled honestly so that consumers can tell what they are getting. Finally, doctors should do their best to combat the diet fanaticism so prevalent to-day..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

A correspondent of the British quarterly, The Countryman, published at Oxford, England, contributes four pages of travel notes, under the title, "A Countryman in America," to the summer number. Writing from Washington, he says: "U.S. Department of Agriculture people wonderfully keen. Practically whole staff technical men, exactly opposite principle from that on which our Civil Service is run. (Same principle of manning Civil Service with experts obtains in Canada). At a party I met a German, a Korean and a Japanese all doing investigation in agricultural economics...Much more at home in the U.S.A. than in France or Germany... Canada is a nation. No doubt of that. A fine country, and a pleasure to meet its men. Dominion experimental farm just on outskirts of Ottawa, visited by thousands, mostly interested in learning. Run on really scientific and practical lines...Lot of talk about wheat pool, but nobody believes it will do anything but carry on...Canadian wheat export to Japan grows yearly...All economics people in Canada and United States convinced that mechanization of agriculture is on the way inevitably. One can not but be impressed with the United States and Canadian technical men....Writing from North Dakota the author comments: "Agricultural colleges well supported both by boys and girls....Tractors outnumber horses, and big implements are the rule. Small number of men on the land strikes one. They are a fine type of manhood, upstanding and brainy...." Writing from Montana, the author says: "One young farmer, whom we found ploughing with a three-year old tractor, doing ten acres per day, said he was born in Minnesota, emigrated to Saskatchewan--fine country, he said--as a child, farmed there and had recently come over border again and settled in Montana. 'You can see something and there's room.' he said...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 9.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.45 to \$9.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.50. (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10 to \$11.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $96\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $98\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 red winter Chicago $90\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 81ϕ to 83ϕ ; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $91\frac{3}{8}\phi$; Kansas City $80\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $78\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $70\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $76\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 74ϕ to 75ϕ ; Kansas City 76ϕ to 79ϕ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 35ϕ to $35\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $31\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $33\frac{3}{8}\phi$; Kansas City $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes were jobbing in city markets at \$2.50-\$3.75 per barrel, and had declined to \$2.40-\$2.45 f.o.b. shipping points. The Chicago carlot market reported Kansas and Missouri Cobblers stronger at \$1.50-\$1.65 sacked per 100 pounds. Cash-track sales were at \$1-\$1.10, in the Kaw Valley and Orrick districts. Cantaloupes from Arizona and California brought mostly \$1.75-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. The Imperial Valley cash-track market was nominally 90¢-\$1 per crate, and Arizona shipping-point sales were down to \$1-\$1.15, with the f.o.b. market weak. Hiley peaches and Belle peaches were in good demand in shipping sections of Georgia, with the f.o.b. market stronger at \$2.50-\$2.75 per six-basket crate of medium to large fruit. Terminal markets quoted this stock at \$2.75-\$4.50 per crate. Tom Watson watermelons were slightly weaker at southern Georgia shipping points at a range of \$35-\$100 per carload, cash-track. Large Dales ruled 30¢-40¢ per 100 pounds in southern Texas producing areas. City dealers quoted southeastern melons at \$240-\$375 per carload or 25¢-60¢ per melon. Texas stock brought \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100 pounds of 30-pound average melons in Kansas City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 12.20¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.14¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 13.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.56¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34ϕ ; 91 score, $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, $32\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$ - 19ϕ ; Single Daisies, $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$ - 18ϕ ; Young Americas, 18ϕ .
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 8

Section 1

July 11, 1930.

FREIGHT RATES

Rate experts, after a study of the new classified freight schedules approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday for northeastern railroads, estimated that they would increase net earnings by \$40,000,000 a year, according to the press of July 10.

The new schedules become effective about the first of November. The report says: "The primary purpose of the revision instituted was that of generally removing, as nearly as possible, discriminations between population centers and producing areas in transportation charges....Both eastern and western classified rate schedules were revised Tuesday by the commission and it was officially estimated that earnings of western trunk lines would increase by about \$12,000,000 per year...."

AUTOMOBILE CENSUS

A world census of automobiles, announced yesterday by the Commerce Department, fixed total passenger cars, truck and busses in operation January 1 at 35,127,398, or about one for every fifty-five persons. For this country the proportion of cars was one to every 4.5 persons. Canada and New Zealand furnished the closest approach, having a car for every eight persons. (Press, July 11.)

PRICES

A Chicago press dispatch to-day reports: "Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., the largest mail order houses in the country, have announced drastic reductions in the price of merchandise. The two concerns handle between them more than 1½ per cent of the retail sales volume of the United States...."

BUSINESS RESEARCH

A Cambridge, Mass., dispatch to-day states that 200 leaders of American business, including Secretary Mellon and J. Pierpont Morgan, have united to organize a foundation to further the scientific study of business under the auspices of the Harvard Business School. The foundation is to be known as the Two Hundred and Fifty Associates of the Harvard Business School, although the school has requested the organization committee to leave fifty memberships open for election later. The members pledge themselves to contribute annual dues of \$1,000.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE

A Calgary dispatch to-day states that the Canadian National Live Stock Exchange was formed at Calgary yesterday at a meeting of representatives of various stockyards and livestock exchanges in Eastern and Western Canada. The report says: "The organization will coordinate the interests of the exchanges, handle matters of administration where governments, railways and other bodies are to be approached, and prevent overlapping of operation...."

Section 2

- Acreage Reduction** An editorial in American Agriculturist for June 28 says: "As you may have noticed, we have been conducting a little survey to find out what our farmers think about the policy of preventing surplus production by limiting acreage, as suggested by the Federal Farm Board. Quite a large number of farmers have sent in their votes. Opinion is divided, but a majority are in sympathy with the idea of reducing acreage. However, many point out the practical difficulties of reducing acreage on a wholesale basis. It is a much harder problem, for example, to cut down farm production than it is for a factory to discharge its help and shut down when it finds that it has more goods on hand than can be sold for a profit. Some farmers write that the real way to go about cutting down acreage is for farmers to organize on an eight-hour basis. It is true also, of course, that it does no good for one man or a dozen men to reduce acreage. It has got to be done on an organized and wholesale basis, and it is unfair to ask a few farmers to do it unless all follow the same policy. In spite of all the difficult problems of reducing farm production, however, we are firmly convinced that all of us must continue to think along this line. Somehow, sometime, agriculture is going to learn to limit production for the simple reason that it must, if it is to survive."
- Australian Tariffs** A Canberra dispatch to the press of July 10 reports that a high protective wall will be erected round Australia and drastic increases will be made in internal revenue scales in an endeavor to recover the substantial loss shown in the budget statement announced yesterday. The report says: "Features of the new customs increases are additional levies of 6 cents a gallon on gasoline, 12 cents a pound on tobacco, 24 cents a pound on cigarettes, about \$2.50 a pound on cigars, 2 cents a foot on moving picture films, \$5 a ton on newsprint and 4 cents a gallon on beer. Australia will adopt the sales tax on the Canadian plan, only certain primary products and foodstuffs being exempt. The income tax is increased by from 10 to 15 per cent and postage from 3 to 4 cents. A primary customs duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be levied on all imports..."
- Egyptian Cotton** The Near East and India for June 19 says: "The news that the Egyptian Government has decided to continue its policy of supporting the cotton market, and that for that purpose the Cabinet has approved a bill for the transfer of a further 8,000,000 pounds from the Reserve Fund, will not unnaturally occasion some criticism, for it is felt that the Government has already gone further in its purchases than a policy of prudence would dictate. By the end of April the Government purchases amounted to more than 7,000,000 pounds, and the total has been added to since then. Until recently the Government's policy of cotton purchases had widespread support in Egypt, but there has been a change of view, and the wisdom of continuing the policy is now being questioned. As I have already pointed out, Egypt can only suffer from the maintenance of an unreal level of prices, for the natural result must be for Lancashire to look elsewhere for cheaper supplies. Egypt's real interest lies in meeting the needs of Lancashire by attending to the question of the quality of the cotton and by producing it as cheaply as possible."

Ford on Agriculture An editorial in The Indiana Farmers Guide for June 28 says: "Henry Ford spoke frankly on agricultural surplus recently in a copyrighted interview. We quote the following: 'The farm is a success when it raises crops, an agricultural success, a success in partnership between nature and man. If it is not a financial success, that does not prove that something is wrong with agriculture; it may indicate that something is wrong with finance.' It may be unfair all around not to quote the whole interview, but space is limited and the North American Newspaper Alliance, which holds the copyright, might object. Mr. Ford takes a stand directly against the reduction of farm production. He will find much support for his stand. He might even ask what a surplus is, and those who favor curtailment might have difficulty in arriving at a definition. So long as American cities and China and India are hungry, we have little right to speak of surpluses. What we need is some means by which the hungry can buy what the American farmer has to sell. We do not say that finance is to blame for this failure of distribution. But we do say that whatever is wrong, it should be corrected."

Pathologists and Entomologists Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. Department of Agriculture, writing in The Scientific Monthly for July, says: "It is perfectly true that most of the main discoveries in medical entomology have been made by medical men, but all future work demands the intimate cooperation of pathologists and entomologists. The control of an insect-borne disease, whether of man or of domestic animals, means primarily the control of the carrier; and who is so competent to investigate the possibilities in that direction as the man trained in economic entomology? Down to the present time perhaps the entomologists have realized this more than the medical men have. It has happened too often that medical investigators have underestimated the need of colleagues trained in entomology. They have underestimated the difficulties of entomological study. But the old ideas are passing away, and the vital need of cooperation in this as in so many other directions is apparent...."

Standardization Nature (London) for June 21 says: "Standardization, however undesirable in some spheres of human activity, has manifest advantages when applied to industrial processes and products. A conference which was recently held to examine the requirements of the chemical industries in respect of the formation of a British chemical standardizing body, which would do for chemistry what the British Engineering Standards Association is doing for engineering, found itself unanimous in the opinion that such a body should be constituted. It can not be denied that standardization plays a very important part in securing industrial efficiency and economy, and is, in fact, an essential feature in the rationalization of industry. Even standardization may be standardized, and the view is crystallizing that there should be a single organization embracing all forms. In the British Engineering Standards Association there are twelve sections representing different industries, each section enjoying entire autonomy under a central council within the terms of the charter. It has been proposed that the chemical industries should make use of the organization which already exists, and steps have been taken to change its title to 'The British Standards Association,' so that it may be in a position to embrace all forms of

standardization. The conference of representatives of organizations connected with chemistry, and of industries utilizing chemistry, shares the view that a single organization is desirable, and has agreed to the appointment of a committee to explore the situation as regards chemical standardization in collaboration with the British Engineering Standards Association."

Transporta-
tion

W. J. Austin, president of the Austin Company, writes of "Building Efficiency into a City" in Nation's Business for July. He says in part: "Air travel and air shipment of goods will have a great effect on the city of the future, without doubt. But the city of the future will not have to be built around its airport, any more than the city of to-day is built around its freight houses and railroad yards. Those who picture the city of the future as revolving entirely around its airport seem to forget that no sort of transportation has been replaced by newer developments. We have progressed through the centuries from human carriers to the pack horse, the ox cart, the pack train, the canal barge, the steamboat, the railroad, the electric railway, the motor truck, passenger automobile and bus to the airplane. All of them are still in use.... Commerce will continue to depend on the cheapest method of transportation, the element of time considered, and the city of the future must make provision for all. Rapid handling of air mail and express and development of air passenger travel to its fullest extent demands downtown landing fields and the sooner they are built the less expensive they will be..."

Section 3

Department of
Agricul-
ture

Secretary Hyde is the author of an article on efficient production in The Country Home for July. He says in part: "...Just suppose, for a moment, that all the farms in the country were owned and operated by one man. What would he do? The answer is obvious. He would raise on the smallest possible acreage just enough crops to supply the market at a fair profit, and he would raise them at just as low a cost as possible. Then he would make some other use of the extra land. It is not so easy for thousands of individual farmers to do this. Yet if it could be accomplished, or even approached, agriculture would be much better off. The profit our imaginary super-farmer would make would be so much greater than the combined profit of all our real individual farmers that if you split it up among them they would all be much more prosperous than they are now. The individual farmer could, acting alone, have only a very small effect. Even all the farmers of a State acting independently of the other farmers of that commodity could do little. But all the growers of any agricultural commodity, acting together through federated local organizations, could do it...The answer is not less efficiency, but more efficiency on each farm, coupled with organization of farmers to plan the acreage intelligently to fit the demand. Then we will have both reduced costs and fair prices. And that means better profits...Efficiency, as applied to the individual farm, is low-cost production by the most improved methods. But efficiency as applied to national agriculture is more than this. It begins with planning the size of the crop and follows it through to the market. Agriculture as an industry boasts of so many individual producers that it must be organized. That is the only way to make possible collective planning for the regulation of production, and cooperative

marketing for the reduction of cutthroat competition in selling. Both producer and consumer will benefit from this kind of efficiency and the farmer will realize the kind of profits that sustain a happy, prosperous and contented farm population..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 10.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11.75; cows, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$11.25; vealers, good and choice \$11.50 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.65 to \$9.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.30 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.25 to \$11.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 94 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 90 to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 87¢; Kansas City 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter wheat (not on protein basis) Chicago 90¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 69 to 70¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79 to 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; Kansas City 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 33 to 34¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 18 points to 12.38¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 17.96¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 13.19¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 12.80¢.

Best Virginia Cobbler potatoes had weakened further in city markets to a range of \$2.25-\$3.75 per barrel. Shipping points on the Eastern Shore were lower at \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. The Chicago carlot market on Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers had advanced slightly to \$1.50-\$1.70 per 100 pounds, and cash-track prices at shipping points were higher at \$1.10-\$1.15. Arizona and California cantaloupes, standard 45's, were jobbing at \$1.50-\$2.75, or 25¢ lower than the day before. F.O.B. markets were so weak that too few cash-track sales were made to establish a price. The price of Honey Balls and Honey Dews was also declining. Demand was still exceeding the supply of best Georgia Hiley and Belle peaches. Six-basket crates of medium to large fruit continued at \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. usual terms in central Georgia, with half-bushel baskets at \$1.35. Large consuming centers reported these peaches at \$3-\$4.25 per crate. South Georgia f.o.b. markets for 24 to 30-pound Tom Watson watermelons held at \$35-\$100 per carload, with demand very slow. Cash-track sales of Dales, large sizes, in southern Texas continued at 30¢-40¢ per 100 pounds. Dealers in terminal markets quoted southeastern melons mostly at \$175-\$300 per carload or 20¢-50¢ per melon. Kansas City reported sales of Texas stock at \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 9

Section 1

July 12, 1930.

MR. JARDINE FOR EGYPTIAN POST William M. Jardine, former Secretary of Agriculture, has been selected by President Hoover to be Minister to Egypt, according to the press to-day. The report says: "It is probable that the President will send Mr. Jardine's name to the Senate immediately after the special session acts on the London Naval Treaty. His confirmation seems assured...."

CAPPER ASKS WHEAT PURCHASE A demand by Senator Capper of Kansas that the Federal Farm Board buy 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to stabilize the price was announced at Washington yesterday, according to the press to-day.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK The past month has witnessed changes in basic factors, says the business review of the American Bankers Association Journal for July, and "cleared the way for a definite recovery later in the year." It is stated that a study of the history of previous, comparable periods of recession indicates that a cycle of improvement is imminent. "There is no doubt," the journal declares, "but that the curtailment of production in the major industries has been much greater than the falling off in consumption on the part of the public, and this has inevitably led to a marked reduction in the inventories of finished goods all along the line from manufacturer to retailer.... That the present recession is about due to change into a cycle of improvement is indicated alike by the history of previous comparable phases in this country and by the more confident predictions of a growing list of authorities on business and forecasting. Dr. R. Burgess of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York points out that the continued heavy demands from 120,000,000 people give assurance that the maladjustments of this period will be ironed out before many months have elapsed. It is universally agreed that the strong and liquid position of the banking structure gives assurance of ample funds to finance the revival of activity and that the exceptionally low level of interest rates is not only bringing the bond market back on its feet but is a strong incentive to borrowing for industrial and trade undertakings...."

SCIENCE DELAYS ANIMAL BIRTH A Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., dispatch to-day says: "Results of experiments with an extract developed from the hormone of a sow, which achieved the double purpose of making sterile rats fertile and causing their young to be born five days more mature, were revealed here yesterday in a lecture before a gathering of scientists at the Cold Spring Harbor Biological Laboratory. The hormone, technically known as corpus luteum, was first isolated a year ago at the laboratories at Cold Spring Harbor by Dr. Reginald G. Harris, director of the laboratory, and Dr. J. J. Pfiffner, and, in another set of experiments, by Dr. George W. Corner of the Rochester (N.Y.) Medical School, and Dr. Willard M. Allen...."

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT The Secretary of the Ministry of Labor announced July 10 that the total number of unemployed in Great Britain on June 30 reached 1,890,600. This was 75,253 more than the week before and 748,218 more than a year ago. (Press, July 11.)

Section 2

Business

The Magazine of Wall Street for July 12 says: "Overproduction is the basic cause of the present recession in trade and industry; but unlike the crisis of 1921, when producers' inventories were excessive, the present period finds consumers rather than producers surfeited with goods. This is perhaps more favorable than it might seem, for the excess of merchandise and commodities is largely in users' hands. It is being reduced more rapidly than if it were in warehouse, which means an earlier resumption of demand. The recent period of prosperity was reared on an increasing standard of living; and we can not expect to rise from current dullness on the buying of life's necessities alone. We must have a resumption of the demand for luxury commodities and new products."

Hungarian
Agricul-
ture

Social Science Abstracts for July contains the following abstract of an article by Eber Ernst in Koztelek as follows: "Agricultural statistics of Hungary show the superiority of the entailed lands in relation to yield, livestock, and greater use of fertilizers. The many prizes which fall to the products of entailed lands at the agricultural expositions show that the management of these estates, at least in Hungary, is no worse than that of other estates. The widely-known and distinguished guard of first-class Hungarian farmers was recruited principally from the tenants of the large entailed estates. In Hungary, statistical data show no unfavorable consequences of entailed estates in relation to increase and density of population and emigration. Statistics of agricultural wages also show no disadvantages of the entail system. According to official statistics the wages for male workers without board are higher in countries where many estates are entailed than in those in which few estates are entailed."

Wheat Flour

An editorial in Modern Miller for July 5 says: "The annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Detroit last week was a triumph for truth about foods, and for a clear condemnation of health food fads, in the form of false and misleading statements put out by food faddists in the form of propaganda, in large measure directed against white flour and other staple food products. Four thousand leading physicians of the United States heard from a distinguished member of their association, the truth about food and the misleading propaganda which has for two decades flooded the country....The facts set forth at the American Medical Association Convention mean that the medical world is now confirmed in the truth about white bread and bran and that physicians will not support the misleading health food propaganda and diets. This breaks down a big support that food faddists have had in the past. But the propaganda in the magazines and the syndicated press articles should be offset by telling the general public the final decisions of the medical men in Detroit and the officials in Washington. Millers and bakers may well combine to clinch this triumph of truth over health fads. There are a number of national advertisers doing this now, both millers and bakers. The National Food Bureau is applying the corrective to teachers in the public schools, magazine writers, doctors and dentists, directly. Let the public know what was said at Detroit...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

July 11.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9-\$11.75; cows, good and choice \$7-\$9; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75-\$11.25; vealers, good and choice \$11.50-\$13.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$7.75-\$9.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75-\$9.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50-\$9.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75-\$9.50. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$11.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Cobbler potatoes from Virginia declined to a jobbing range of \$2-\$3.50 per barrel in city markets, and shipping points reported sales at \$2.25. Kansas sacked Cobblers were lower at \$1-\$1.05 per 100 pounds on a cash-track basis in the Kaw Valley, but Orrick, Missouri, prices strengthened to \$1.10-\$1.15. These potatoes sold slightly lower in the Chicago carlot market at \$1.50-\$1.60. Arizona and California cantaloupes jobbed at \$1.75-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons, with a few sales lower and a few higher. Cash-track prices in Arizona had dropped to \$1 per crate. The California f.o.b. market also was very weak, as the Imperial Valley season nears end. A slight decline occurred in the f.o.b. market for Georgia Hiley and Belle peaches. Medium to large sizes were returning \$2.50-\$2.65 per six-basket crate, with half-bushel baskets at \$1.25-\$1.35. Southeastern peaches were selling in consuming centers at \$2.75-\$4.25 per crate. Watermelons continued weak in southern Georgia, with 24 to 32-pound Tom Watson ranging \$25-\$100 per carload on a cash-track basis, depending on quality and size. The southern Texas market ranged 30¢-35¢ per 100 pounds. Most city sales were at \$200-\$300 per carload or 20¢-50¢ per melon.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 28 points to 12.10¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 18.02¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 12.90¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 38 points to 12.42¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis 92 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢-94 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 90¢; St. Louis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-88¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-83¢. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77¢-79¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢-33 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 33¢-34¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 10

Section 1

July 14, 1930.

WHEAT SALE

An A.P. Kansas City dispatch to-day says: "Sale of what was described as a moderate quantity of 1929 wheat to southwestern millers at current prices by the Grain Stabilization Corporation, Federal Farm Board agency, was followed on Saturday by announcement that an equal amount of new wheat would be purchased in order not to reduce the Government's total wheat holdings..."

APPLES TO BRITAIN

Secretary Stimson has asked the British Government through Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, to modify its recent embargo against American apples on account of the apple fruit fly so as to admit under certificate of inspection the recognized official grades of American apples above the unclassified and certified combinations of those grades, according to the press of July 12. The report says: "The apple fruit fly, it was argued, has not been found west of the Great Plains regions, so that the Pacific coast is not affected by the pest. 'It was pointed out to the British Ambassador,' the State Department said last Friday, 'that the United States Department of Agriculture is in full accord with the stated purpose of this action and wishes to cooperate in full measure with the British authorities in obtaining the end in view. At the same time, it was believed well to call the attention of the British Government to certain aspects of the order which do not touch upon factors significant in determining the soundness of the fruit or its freedom from insect pests but which impose undue hardships upon the exporters and importers of apples and materially limit British trade in American apples during the period designated...'"

HAY GROWN ON LEVEES

A Memphis dispatch July 13 reports that approximately 35,000 bales of clover and Bermuda hay have been harvested from the levees of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta levee district this year. The hay will weigh 1,400 tons and will bring about \$28,000, according to levee officials. It is part of the first cutting, and when the second cutting is harvested the amount realized will probably supply sufficient revenue to maintain the levees. The growing of hay not only helps pay for upkeep of the levees, but aids in prevention of cave-ins.

ARGENTINA GRAPES

A San Juan, Argentina, dispatch to-day says: "The local Fruit Growers' Association has sent a note to the National Fruit Growers' Society advising that it can not send a delegate to the next exhibition at Sacramento, Calif., but requesting the national society to intrust two members with the task of studying North American commerce in regard to fruits, especially the refrigeration of grapes for exportation."

POLISH AND GERMAN RYE

A marketing agreement for the joint sale of Polish and German rye on foreign markets through a Polish-German syndicate was signed at Warsaw on Saturday, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Business
Cycles

Theodore M. Knappen is the author of "Is the Business Cycle Scraping Bottom?" in The Magazine of Wall Street for July 12. He says in part: "...We know that the present period of contraction must last longer than eight months, for the simple reason that it is already a year or more old. The business contraction appears to have begun in June or July, 1929, although there were evidences of weakness much earlier. In any case the stock market crisis of last October and November was a formal notice that the depression had arrived in force....There is evidence that business cycles are shorter than they formerly were. The President's Committee found that whereas the average duration of the nineteen cycles from 1855 to 1927 was 46.1 months the average of thirteen cycles from 1885 to 1927 was only 39.3 months. Between 1855 and 1885 the cycles averaged 60.8 months. But we are now more interested in the length of the contraction phase than in the full period of the cycle. From 1855 to 1927 inclusive, this phase averaged 20.7, whereas in the last 13 cycles of that period contraction held on for an average of only 16.5 months. Eighteen months is about the median length of a contraction. Of the nineteen crises under review four lasted eighteen months on the downward curve, eight were shorter and seven were longer. There has never been a crisis that was exactly of average length. If the present were to coincide with the average contraction, it would still have four or five months to go. On the median basis the turn would come about the end of the year. As a matter of actual fact it is very difficult, even looking backward to determine the limits of cycles or their phases. It is still harder to tell in midst of the cycle just where the present stands. It is possible to make good cases for turning points as much as a year apart."

California
Redwoods

An editorial in The New York Times of July 6 says: "Opening of the summer tourist season brings thousands from all parts of the country to California's highways and lovely countryside. It has given fresh impetus to the movement to save the redwood trees in northern California. Depression in the lumber industry has resulted in slowing down cutting, but many of the finest stands of these giant trees that grow only within the fog belt of the coastal strip are still in the hands of the lumber men. Only a few groves have been made into State parks. Practically no part of the redwood growth is protected in State or national forests. ...To Save the finest of the remaining stands and to preserve a band of uncut trees along the Redwood Highway is the purpose of the Save-the-Redwoods League, organized in California a number of years ago. Headed by Dr. John C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution...the league has already done much to rouse public opinion in California and to raise money for the purpose of buying lands and arranging for them to be turned over to the State...The cost of buying these tracts of timber is, of course, high. Most of the lumber companies have held the lands for years and paid taxes on them. They have planned ultimately to market the redwood timber, which fetches high prices, at a large profit. Already the State has furnished a sum of \$6,000,000 by a bond issue, to be matched dollar for dollar by private subscription, for the purchase of these and other lands. California newspapers have recently given active support to the league, which is in need of funds for the completion of various projects. Preservation of the trees is of interest to the Nation as a whole. Hence the hope that the reply to the appeal for funds will be nation-wide."

**Farm Imple-
ment Sales**

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 5 says: "More than six hundred million dollars' worth of implements and farm machinery was manufactured in the United States last year, \$455,000,000 of which was sold in this country, and the remainder sold abroad. This compares with a manufacturers' value of \$460,000,000 in 1927 and \$524,000,000 in 1928. If the increasing sales of farm implements and machinery is an index, then agriculture in this country is on the upgrade. The necessity for lower cost of production is probably responsible for the increased use of power and of larger machinery units. The well-equipped farm, under proper management, will make a profit in normal years, whereas the under-equipped farm may show a loss. Good equipment and more output per man has succeeded in the manufacturing industry. The same principle applies to farming."

**Plant Ex-
ploration**

James Nevin Miller writes of a Smithsonian plant exploration expedition in South American Jungles in Science and Invention for August. He says in part: "...Intent upon securing plant specimens for the Smithsonian Institution, Doctor Ellsworth P. Killip, Smithsonian botanist, and his companions--Dr. Albert C. Smith of the New York Botanic Gardens and Prof. William J. Dennis of the University of Iowa--left New York City eight months ago for their South American expedition. It carried them over some 12,000 miles of land and sea, 6,500 of which were through the jungles, icy mountain ranges and uplands of Peru and Brazil. In addition to specimens of the strange ayahuasco plant, the travelers brought back to America sections of the plant from which the natives concoct barbasco--a root poison used to kill fish in streams...Specimens of the deadly strychnos bush were also procured. From this growth is derived the dread 'curare,' which is used to poison the tips of hunting arrows. A mere scratch from an arrowhead tipped with this poison means certain death to man or beast. Many of the South American plant exhibits brought back to this country are utilized regularly by the natives of Brazil and Peru as medicines. ...All told, some 9,200 different kinds of plants were obtained by Doctor Killip and his associates. For each plant selected, three specimens were gathered...The Indian medicinal plants gathered by the expedition will be studied by the American scientists with a view towards the establishment of a 'jungle herbarium' in this country, which is expected to be of great value to medical science. The ayahuasco, in small quantities, is used by the natives for treating asthma, and the United States Department of Agriculture experts expect to test its use shortly."

**South
Dakota**

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for July 5 says: "South Dakota enters upon the final half of 1930 with optimism holding the reins. And it is not an optimism that is based solely upon thin air....As South Dakota continues to be primarily an agricultural State, the first element of importance is the condition of the crops. Reviewing this angle of our affairs from an unbiased position, one finds nothing but satisfaction. The future of crops, of course, is always an indefinite thing....The diversified trend in South Dakota has been gaining momentum. Farmers' incomes are coming more and more from a variety of sources. No longer are they entirely dependent upon the success of one division of rural activity...."

Wool Situation

Bearing evidence of the general business recession, sales of woolen and worsted goods have been far from gratifying in recent months, says a survey of the Standard Statistics Company. "Orders obtained, in fact, have permitted only a few mills to operate as high as 60 per cent of capacity," says the survey. "Examination of conditions affecting the important outlets for this trade, moreover, indicated that no material improvement in demand for woolen goods is in early prospect. Not only is retail trade suffering from curtailment in consumers' purchasing power, but also the automobile industry, another leading customer, is operating at a considerably reduced rate..."

Section 3

Department
of Agriculture

Secretary Arthur M. Hyde, writing on "Your National Forests" in American Forests and Forest Life for July, says in part: "...A few weeks ago I received a number of petitions from various organizations interested in apple-growing in a small valley of central Washington, east of the Cascade Mountains. Agricultural development is there impossible without irrigation. The water for irrigation comes from the mountain slopes. A chain of national forests, continuous save for the narrow break where the mighty Columbia River cuts through the towering mountain uplift, stretches from the Canadian line to southern Oregon. These forests conserve the waterflow from both flanks of the two ranges. The particular forest affecting the interests of our petitioners is the Wenatchee...In essence, the administrative problem raised through the petitions of the Wenatchee water users was in no way different from that confronting the Forest Service day by day and year after year, almost throughout the length and breadth of the 160,000,000 acres of national forests, in all parts of the country. A fairly simple working principle is applied. The end sought is to obtain from the land the largest net total of public benefits. Everybody affected is to be considered. The first question to be answered is--What is the highest form of use of this land, not in the interest of the Government as landowner but in the interest of the Nation, for which the Government is acting in the capacity of trustee? The second question is--How much more of public usefulness can be given this land by providing also for various other forms of use that can go on simultaneously if all are fitted together in the right pattern?...The western national forests stretch from Canada to Mexico. Their waters flow to the sea through the Columbia, Colorado, Rio Grande, Missouri, and many other streams. Their ranges provide pasturage each year for close to 8,000,000 livestock grazing under permit, and for millions more of young lambs and calves. Their timber approximates one-fifth of the total stand in the country. Their tourist visitors and recreation seekers last year numbered more than 31,000,000 people. While the direct benefits derived from use of their resources are largely local, the way they are used, considered as a whole, integrally affects the welfare not only of the whole West but also of the States whose forest problems are of a very different kind."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 11

Section 1

July 15, 1930

THE PRESIDENT ON WHEAT PURCHASE The Washington Post to-day says: "President Hoover is opposed to the plan of Senator Capper for the Federal Farm Board to buy 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to boost the price. It was explained at the White House yesterday that the board already has 60,000,000 bushels. The President will leave the wheat situation to the Farm Board, but it was explained by administration spokesmen that there is very little the President or the Farm Board can do if he or it desired to act."

LIVESTOCK ORGANIZATION CHANGE A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "At the instance of Chairman Leggo of the Federal Farm Board, who visited Chicago yesterday to confer with officials of cooperative marketing agencies, a change in the representation and voting powers of livestock marketing agencies was made by stockholders of the \$1,000,000 National Live Stock Marketing Corporation. The change was described as being made to satisfy farm marketing leaders of the Northwest, and officials of the Farmers' Union, who bolted an organization meeting at Chicago in May, taking organizations representing nearly half the total volume of livestock marketed cooperatively with them. Leaders of the dissenting farm groups were notified by Secretary O. O. Wolf of Kansas City that the \$1,000,000 concern would be reorganized on the new basis...."

POWER COMMISSION HEAD Lieut. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, former Chief of Army Engineers, has decided not to accept appointment by President Hoover as chairman of the Federal Power Commission, it was understood in administration quarters yesterday. The President recently stated that he had chosen General Jadwin for the post. (Press, July 15.)

CITY NOISES The New York World to-day says: "Most New Yorkers are continually immersed in a flood of sound, varying from 100,000 to 10,000,000,000 times the intensity of the smallest audible sound, according to the second report of the Noise Abatement Commission, made public yesterday by Edward Fisher Brown, director of the commission. With scientific noise-metering apparatus mounted on a truck and transported about the city, noise measurements were made in 113 localities in the city....These tests revealed that the loudest noises a New Yorker has to contend with are those produced by blasting and riveting, the report states. These two sounds are nearly 10,000,000,000 times as intense as the smallest sound that can be detected by the human ear....The report called attention to the police whistles which vary from 76 to 84 decibels, elevated trains which measured 83 decibels, and a battery of five noisy turnstiles collecting nickels during the rush hour, which set up clatter equal to 85 decibels. Other noises measured were the roar of a lion in the Bronx Park Zoo, which was found to be 80 decibels...."

Section 2

Acreage Reduction A long editorial on wheat acreage in The Weekly Kansas City Star for July 9 concludes: "...The outlook for the wheat producer in the immediate future is not bright, if the world continues to expand on wheat. This is particularly true of the American farmer, if he must compete with the cheap labor and cheap land of other countries in the world market. It is for these reasons that the Farm Board is urging American farmers to get their wheat acreage down close to a basis of domestic consumption where they would have the benefit of the tariff wall. A comparatively small reduction in wheat acreage in this country--perhaps 10 per cent--would accomplish this result, and bring a radical upturn in prices. Temporary relief might come at any time, even this year, through unfavorable weather or unexpected ravages by insect pests. But in view of the world situation it is difficult to see how prices can be put on a permanently satisfactory basis without an acreage reduction, great as are the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out any such plan."

Citrus Fruit of Florida An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 9 says: "Speaking from experience and observation, one of the most prominent citrus growers of Florida is now predicting a very large, extra fine crop of fruit for this State, with the probability of early ripening and generally satisfactory market demands and good prices. This is something to feel good about, and no doubt the growers in the State are ready to welcome investigation and glad to show the groves, with half-grown fruit in some places, coming along splendidly. The authority suggested, L. B. Skinner, who has extensive holdings in Pinellas County and interests in other parts of the State, notably in Tampa, is predicting a citrus crop of 20,000,000 boxes for the 1930-1931 season, and if this shall be borne out it will pass the last season's harvest by five million boxes. Final reports now being made regarding the last citrus crop in Florida show that the fruit was exceptionally good and brought good prices. From several points in the fruit-growing sections organizations have made refunds to members which indicated not only greater economy in the handling and marketing of oranges and grapefruit, but better prices than had been anticipated. The results brought the growers something more than had been expected. Refunds from the stated collection on quantity came in very handily with those who had probably had some additional expenses during the year and needed whatever could be secured in this way, although not having calculated upon getting it. The most recent action reported is that from Winter Haven where the packing house at Florence Villa announces a refund of more than \$65,000 to grower-members of the association directing activities at that place, on a pack that ran close to half a million boxes. It is also told that the Florence Villa branch is contemplating the erection of a new plant..."

Costan Rican Boys' Club An agricultural club has been formed in San Pedro de Montes de Oca by 35 pupils of the V and VI grades. Members have pledged themselves to respect the property of others, always speak the truth, and work cheerfully, living up to their ideals of honesty and activity; to till the soil, and keep some livestock--hens, ducks, pigeons, hares, cattle, horses, pigs, or goats. They will try to have animals of good stock and promise to care for them well; they plan to raise not only vegetables and grain, but flowers, fruits, sugarcane, and forage. All



difficulties arising will be discussed with the boys' teachers. The club, which is similar to the Four-H Clubs in the United States, has for its emblem a four-leaved clover with a T in each leaf standing for tiempo, trabajo, talento, tierra (time, toil, talent, land). (Diario de Costa Rica, San Jose, Apr.13.)

East African Agriculture Earl C. Case, Geographer, University of Cincinnati, writing on "The Pastoral and Agricultural Industries of Kenya Colony and Protectorate" in Economic Geography for July, says: "The agriculture of Kenya varies greatly from one section to another, both in the kinds of crops grown and in the methods of cultivation. The heart of Kenya, however, is the upland area of the Southwest where European settlers are developing modern plantations and ranches on an extensive scale. This area has been brought under cultivation with remarkable rapidity and is to-day the source of the major exports of the Colony. The most important commercial crops are maize and wheat--grains usually associated with temperate climates; coffee, a product grown most abundantly in subtropical areas; and sisal, a drought-resisting plant which requires long dry periods for the production of high-quality fiber. The distribution of the various crops of Kenya is closely related to climatic conditions which in turn depend largely upon topography and proximity to the sea..."

Electricity on Farms "Not content merely to substitute for mechanical power and man-power on the farm, electricity is finding new and exclusive ways in which it can bring to agriculture advantages of research corresponding to those enjoyed by industry. Electric lubrication of the soil to make plowing easier, electric treatment of ensilage so that it will keep better, the heating of hotbed soil with electricity, and putting crops under electric discharges and under ultra-violet and white light to increase yield are subjects of recent research, C. A. Cameron Brown, of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, has reported to the World Power Conference. Similar research is being carried on in different countries and some workers report more success than others with the same project. The cheapness of electrical energy is apparently the greatest factor determining the success of the new methods. The ensilage treatment has reached its greatest development in Germany. Metal plates at the top and bottom of a silo are used for terminals and a current is passed through the feed which heats it and destroys organic life. Feed can be harvested in any weather without being cured in the field, according to reports, and when given the electrical treatment will last longer and retain a much larger percentage of its original food value. Manure is replaced by electrical heating units in the hotbed application. Countries with abundant electricity from waterpower are said to have found this method successful."(Science, July 4.)

Future Industrialism C. C. Furnas, U. S. Department of Commerce, writing on "The Ultimate Industrialism" in The July Scientific Monthly, says in part: "Looking ahead to the new century we may expect to see a civilization wherein the drudgery of the working day will last, on the average, but two hours...The average job will require practically no skill or intelligence and will consist principally of actuating various forms of push buttons or levers. That part of the population which works will be urban or, at the farthest, suburban. The food makers will be the last to move in from the soil and do their work in vats and kettles."

Whether the hog raisers, the corn growers or the lettuce and spinach people will survive the longest we can not hazard a guess as yet.... Our cultural future rests almost entirely with our educational system. Leisure and education are the Siamese twins of the future social sciences. As the potentialities of the machine and of industrialism rise to their destined places the present tendency of education for the trade will be of minor importance and education for leisure will come to the fore, just as it has always done in the past in schools for the privileged classes. There can be little doubt that in the future our leisure is to be of much greater importance than now. The above estimate of two hours a day for work may be wrong, but whatever the number of hours required to fill the world's needs it is quite certain that when the allotted task is finished the day will only be well begun...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for July 12 says: "The week has been very dull in the wool market, although some improvements are noted toward the end of the week. Prices are hardly changed. In the West buying operations are dwindling. The outlook in the piece-goods market is considered hopeful, but no great improvement is expected much before September. There is a slight improvement recorded at the London Colonial sales since the opening. But Bradford has not benefited by this improvement at all; in fact, prices there appear slightly easier. There is little change in the values in Australia, or the other primary markets."

Section 3

Department of Agri- culture

An editorial in American Farming for July says: "The other day in Washington the editor of American Farming stood before the magnificent cut stone central building of the United States Department of Agriculture...He was impressed with the inscriptions that have been chiseled in the massive stones over the imposing columns of the main doorways. To the left the inscription reads: 'The Husbandman that Laboreth Must Be First Partaker of the Fruits.--Saint Paul.' As we read this inscription from Saint Paul we thought of the basic place that agriculture holds in the scheme of human endeavor. Certainly it was not intended that the farmer who labors in the field in the production of the articles of food and clothing should be expected to labor for less or live under a lower standard of living than those who choose other professions. On the right-hand side the inscription reads: 'With reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance--Washington.' The Father of Our Country and the practical farmer of Mount Vernon gave agriculture the same place in the sun as did Saint Paul. Square over the door the central inscription reads: 'No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture.--Lincoln.' This seemed a grand summation of the thoughts expressed in the other inscriptions. We may sometimes doubt the profits in cash that come to the farmer but we can not forget that country life couples useful labor with cultivated thought and substantial citizenship. These three inscriptions emblazoned over agriculture's front door at our National Capital should stand as a challenge to the Nation that agriculture is at the dawn of a brighter day."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 14.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11.75; cows, good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.25; vealers, good and choice \$11.50 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.75. Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.50 to \$11.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$8.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 92 7/8 to 94 7/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 87 1/2¢; St. Louis 84 to 85¢; Kansas City 78 1/2 to 79 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 87 1/2 to 88¢; Kansas City 77 to 78 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78 1/2 to 78 3/4¢; Minneapolis 70 to 71¢; Kansas City 76 to 76 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77 3/4 to 79 1/2¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; Kansas City 76 to 77¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 35 3/4¢; Minneapolis 31 3/8 to 33 3/8¢; Kansas City 34 to 35¢.

Best Virginia Cobbler potatoes were somewhat firmer in terminal markets at \$2.25-\$3.75 per barrel, with f.o.b. market stronger at \$2.25-\$2.40. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers were weak at 95¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds on a cash-track basis at shipping points. Chicago carlot prices on these midwestern potatoes were firm at \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds. Cantaloupes from Arizona and California were weaker in consuming centers at \$1.50-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons. The Arizona cash-track price was a little higher at \$1-\$1.15. Imperial Valley shipping-points were weak on all kinds of melons. Georgia shipping points reported medium to large Belle peaches steady at \$2-\$2.25 per six-basket crate, with medium to very large Elbertas at \$2.75. Half-bushel baskets ranged \$1.35-\$1.50. Hileys were returning \$2.50-\$3 per crate at North Carolina points. Most jobbing sales of southeastern peaches in large city markets were at \$2.50-\$4.50. Tom Watson watermelons were still very weak in southern Georgia at \$25-\$100 per carload of 24 to 32-pound melons. Central Georgia points reported 28 to 30-pound stock at \$75-\$125, with the f.o.b. market firm. The closing report from Stockdale district of Texas showed large-sized Dales returning 35¢ per 100 pounds. Best southeastern melons were bringing mostly \$160-\$275 per carload or 20¢-45¢ on a unit basis in city markets. Kansas City quoted Texas melons at \$1.50-\$2.25 per 100 pounds.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 3/4¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 17 1/2 to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 3/4 to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 12.11¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.67¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.90¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 12

Section 1

July 16, 1930.

WHEAT PUR- CHASING

President Hoover was told by Senator Capper yesterday that purchase of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat by the Grain Stabilization Corporation would be a determining factor in relieving the crisis of the West, according to the press to-day.

A Chicago dispatch to-day states that Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said yesterday that the position of the Grain Stabilization Corporation is "practically unchanged" from the June 16 level and that it would be maintained there through the present crop-moving period "unless the price advances to or above the original cost of wheat." Mr. Legge's statement was made in a telegram to Gov. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, and was made public together with other correspondence between the two in regard to the Farm Board's wheat policy.

GRAPE ORGAN- IZATION

An A. P. dispatch to-day from Fresno, Calif., reports that efforts to organize California's \$400,000,000 grape industry into a Federal Farm Board sponsored cooperative failed yesterday. The report says: "Attempts to sign up 85 per cent or 441,000 acres of vineyards fell short by 38,000 acres on the basis of reports at midnight, when the campaign officially closed. The campaign will be continued in the hope that the Government will carry out its financing program if the additional 38,000 acres can be signed before returns are officially checked."

An A.P. dispatch from Washington to-day says: "The Farm Board appointed a committee yesterday to determine the success of efforts to organize 85 per cent of California's grape growers into a cooperative. The committee was instructed to credit toward the desired total any new contracts made during the period of checking. It is made up of Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of Stanford University; H. R. Tolley of the State College of Agriculture, and E. E. Kaufmann, State statistician."

BAKERS URGE BREAD CON- SUMPTION

A Chicago dispatch to-day states that a nation-wide campaign to increase the domestic consumption of wheat by 100,000,000 bushels a year was launched yesterday by the American Bakers' Association, in session at Chicago. It is planned both as a farm relief and as a health measure. "If we can restore the per-capita consumption of wheat which existed in this country prior to the war," said President Henry Stude, of Houston, "we will increase our use of it by 130,000,000 bushels a year, or more than the total yearly crop of Kansas, the largest wheat-producing State in the Union..."

LUMBER RATES

Senator McNary introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday asking for a Tariff Commission investigation of the differences in cost of production here and abroad of lumber and timber of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock and larch, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Cotton
Stalks

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for June 14 says: "The United States Department of Agriculture is doing considerable work in developing methods by which the waste products on the farm can be used in the manufacture of useful materials. For instance, it is thought that the 18,000,000 tons of cotton stalks that are available each year can be used in manufacturing useful articles and that when this is accomplished there will be a cash market for the farmer's cotton stalks. There is one thing to be kept in mind in this connection: That is, that the cotton stalks are badly needed to maintain and increase the fertility of the land. If cotton stalks are to be marketed as a cash crop, then our soil fertility problem becomes still more serious. If a use for cotton stalks in a commercial way is finally found, it is necessary that the price paid for them be considerably more than their value as a fertilizer, or it will not pay the farmer to remove them from the land. And if they are taken off the land, then some other organic material must be returned to the land in their place."

Electric
Power

The Magazine of Wall Street for July 12 says: "During the past seven years the investment per customer has increased nearly 40% in the electric power industry, and now stands at about \$96. This increase is largely attributable to the expanding costs of distribution. In other words, while the capital investment in power plants has actually decreased during this period, the investment in transmission facilities has increased slightly more than 40%. Of course this is in some degree due to the concentration which has gone on in the electric industry. More and more has the small independent or privately owned power plant given way to larger systems with large central generating stations. It also explains in some degree why the development of potential water power has not gone forward more rapidly. To-day, scarcely more than one-sixth of the possible hydro-electric energy of the country has been utilized."

Farm Storage

An editorial in Implement & Tractor Trade Journal for July 5 says: "The actual need for farm storage facilities is greater with the advent of the new crop than seemed probable even a week before the harvest. The low drop of the market has made the farmers more determined than ever to hold their grain. Reports from all over the Great Plains area indicate that farmers are piling their wheat on the ground in the absence of better storage facilities in the hope that withholding the crop from the market will advance prices. Ever since the combine became the accepted method of harvest throughout this great wheat region the need for individual storage on the farm has been evident, and while sales of grain bins have stepped up considerably only a relatively few farmers are as yet independent of public storage. Storage on the farm has been earnestly advocated by the Federal Farm Board, and under present conditions it seems the most logical policy. A market of unexpected proportions thus develops for the implement trade at a time when business is needed."

Forestation
In Mich-
igan

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for July 5 says: "The planting of trees in Michigan this spring will total around 15,000 acres or nearly twenty-four sections. This is nearly twice the acreage

planted in the spring of 1929. If this rate of increase in forest tree planting obtains for a few years, we can soon count on some substantial farm relief from this source. In time it will take acreage from other crops, add to the farm income and make better use of farm labor."

Herd Im-
provement

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for July 12 says: "The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has adopted a permanent breed improvement program that is highly commendable. Every breeder of animals knows that many individuals subject to registration are inferior. The registration of such individuals lowers the standards of the breed and in some cases is responsible for prejudice against registered stock. So far, some 600 registered Holsteins have been culled from purebred herds by canceling their registration papers. They were below the standard set by the association and using these 'poor' animals for breeding retarded the established policy of the association for making the best better. The program calls for separating individuals in herds into classes and those that by standard test fall below 'fair' will be withdrawn from registration. There is no doubt that this program will result in increased breed production and more uniform breed type. We see no valid reason for restricting this forward step to the Holstein-Friesian breed since we believe it is in need of being taken by every other association registering animals of whatever kind."

Italian
Agriculture

"A law recently adopted in Italy contains a complexity of provisions designed to encourage the exploitation of agriculture in all possible ways. The law contemplates the expenditure of 7,300 million lire by 1959 for the encouragement of better agricultural methods the reclamation of marsh lands, the development of irrigation projects, the construction of aqueducts and of water works for rural communities, the construction of rural habitations, the building of roads, and the production of electricity for rural consumption. The greater part of these projects will be in the hands of individuals supplied with State subsidies and supervised by the State. In event of the unwillingness of proprietors to take advantage of this law, the State will take measures necessary to secure the immediate realization of its project." (Rev. Econ. Internat., Feb., 1930.)

Yugoslavia
Agricul-
ture

The Statist (London) for June 21 says: "Yugoslavia is eminently an agricultural country, as is evidenced by a variety of facts. Food products for instance, represented over 36 per cent of the total exports last year, while cattle exports contributed 11 per cent. In addition, there are certain agricultural products, such as raw silk, which are classified for export as raw materials, so that the percentage of total exports contributed by agriculture is even larger than that shown. Again, the total area of Yugoslavia is 24,848,829 hectares, or some 96,000 square miles, and the percentage of cultivated land to this area is 46, which, it is interesting to note, compares with 63 per cent in the case of France or Germany. The forests of Yugoslavia cover some 7,500,000 hectares of land, or well over one-third of the total area. There are considerable regional differences in the climate, soil and configuration of the country. The coastal districts are mountainous, and the most fertile areas are the Voivodina and in the North. In agriculture and cattle raising 74 per cent of the total population of

13,000,000 find a living, and there are 1,850,000 households of independent agriculturists. In order to make possible a more rational cultivation of small parcels of land and to satisfy at the same time the social aspirations of the agrarian population, an agrarian reform was effected immediately after the war...Through that reform the property of 216,644 households was augmented by 329,128 hectares at the expense of 924 big landowners, who have lost approximately 28 per cent of their land. By this subdivision the role and importance of the agrarian population in the land was made even more evident than before...Natural conditions vary in the different parts of Yugoslavia...Attention is concentrated in different areas on cereal production, the growing of clover and sugar beet, etc.; also plants for industrial uses, such as tobacco and flax, and then on special products such as figs, plums, grapes and olives, etc. Cereal cultivation occupies 82.2 per cent of the whole fertile area, and of that percentage 36.2 is taken by wheat and 43.4 is taken by corn. For rye, oats and other cereal cultures there is left only one-fifth of the whole area. On account particularly of the poor export prices obtained for sugar and for hops, the Yugoslav peasant is chiefly concerned with the cultivation of two plants only--namely corn and wheat..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for June 21 says: "There is an opportunity for States to work out through their agricultural agencies in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, a balanced farming program that will tend to adjust production in line with profitable markets and the best fitness of the land for growing certain crops or livestock. With all of the reliable production data that our agricultural experiment stations and farmers now possess, some headway could be made in formulating production programs by States or regions that would not only enhance the farmer's chances for satisfactory yields, but also develop a regional reputation for uniform quality production and thus facilitate profitable marketing. A practical suggestion looking toward such a program has been made by Nils A. Olsen, Chief, Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a recent address before the National Forestry Association. Mr. Olsen favors a broad program of land utilization that would provide for an accurate survey of lands in sections of low income and the formulation of an economic farming program for such areas. He dealt particularly with marginal and sub-marginal lands, but his suggestions are applicable to any section which might make a profitable shift in its production program, and at the same time aid less fortunate sections..."

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Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 15.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$11.50; cows, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.25; vealers, good and choice \$12.50 to \$14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$9.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.50 to \$11.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$8.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.25-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.65 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.30 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes brought \$1.75-\$2.75 per standard 45's in city markets; around \$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. California Salmon Tints \$2.25-\$2.75 in a few cities. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons \$130-\$200 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average in New York City; 26-30 pounds average, \$75-\$100 f.o.b. Macon, Ga. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$2.50-\$4.50 per six-basket carrier in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Hileys \$3.75-\$5 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 12.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.09¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.93¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.54¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 18¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 94 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 86 to 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 80 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 78 to 79¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 77 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 77 to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 36¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 33 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 to 35¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 13

Section 1

July 17, 1930.

FARM BOARD AND WHEAT

Richard V. Oulahan says in to-day's New York Times: "It was learned definitely yesterday that the Federal Farm Board will buy no more wheat for a considerable time....Until the present surplus of wheat is reduced by voluntary action of the growers in decreasing production to the point where it practically parallels domestic consumption, or by a decline in the world supply, the stabilization measures of the agricultural marketing act will not be invoked again. Meanwhile the Farm Board will hold the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat bought last spring until the price returns to at least the figure paid by the Grain Stabilization Corporation..."

SALARY INCREASE BILL

The press to-day says: "The salary increases authorized by the Brookhart Act became effective July 3, the day President Hoover signed the measure, Comptroller General McCarl ruled yesterday in replying to a list of questions submitted by the Civil Service Commission. This means that the 15,000 or so Federal and District employees at Washington, together with 40,000 in the field, who are benefited by the Brookhart Act, will receive their raises on July 31, the next pay day, and that the raises will be retroactive to July 3..."

DOCTOR WOODS TO HEAD INTER- AMERICAN CON- FERENCE

The press to-day reports that Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work of the Department of Agriculture, was appointed yesterday the head of the delegation which will represent the United States at the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry at Washington from Sept. 8 to 20.

All the Latin-American governments are expected to be represented at the conference. According to the report, other members of the American delegation are Dr. B. T. Galloway, Leon M. Estabrook, Dr. William A. Taylor, Dr. Nils A. Olsen and Dr. John R. Mohler, all of the Department of Agriculture; George M. Rommell, Industrial Commissioner of Georgia; Dr. William Crocker of the Boyce Thompson Institute, Dr. Carlos B. Chardon, Porto Rico Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. Carl A. Alsberg of Stanford University and Dr. Robert A. Harper of Columbia University.

TARIFF IN- QUIRIES SOUGHT

Three more resolutions requesting Tariff Commission investigation into differences in cost of production here and abroad of more than a dozen commodities were adopted yesterday by the Senate, according to the press to-day. The report says: "One, by Senator McNary, seeks cost information on fir, spruce, hemlock, pine and larch lumber and timber produced in the Pacific Northwest. A second resolution, by Senator Sheppard, deals with coconut oil and copra from the Philippines, and palm, palm kernel, rapeseed, whale, perilla and sesame oils. Under a third, by Senator Copeland, the commission will inquire into production costs on olive oil, cheese, cherries, canned tomatoes, tomato paste, confectionery, chocolates and laminated products in sheets."

Section 2

Chilean
Nitrate
Merger

All of the vast nitrate interests of Chile, including the rich holdings of Guggenheim Brothers of New York, have been consolidated in a \$375,000,000 company, in which the Chilean Government is a 50 per cent partner, it was announced at New York, July 15, according to the press of July 16. The report says: "The consolidation, which has just been completed, eliminates all other extraction processes in favor of that originated by the Guggenheims and makes the Guggenheim process supreme in the nitrate industry. The Guggenheim interests control about 35 per cent of the nitrate properties in Chile and, under the consolidation arrangement, go into the new enterprise as the most important partner of the Chilean Government..."

Farm Machinery

An editorial in Commercial West for July 5 says: "How Germany in Germany is helping finance machinery purchases of its farmers is related in a report just submitted by James E. Wallis, jr., from Berlin to the Department of Commerce, covering, particularly, the part played in the development of agriculture by the Agricultural Farm Machinery Financing Company. An interesting part of the report is that relating to the geographical distribution of sales financed, as well as the size of the farms principally affected. As regards both the actual number of machines as well as the total volume of sales financed, Central Germany including Saxony and Thuringia, takes the leading place, and only slightly behind the Central German district come Pomerania, Mecklenburg and Brandenburg. Baden, Pfalz, and Wuerttemberg have participated in this type of implement financing less than any other section of Germany. The volume of sales financed by the Agricultural Machinery Financing Company during the past three years has reached the very considerable total of 55,524,800 reichsmarks. (Reichsmark, par, about \$.24). Altogether 18,472 machines have been financed. From the point of view of value tractors have been the most important item, sales of these financed by the company amounting to 24,438,900 reichsmarks or about 44 per cent of the total. Threshing machines are most important as regards number, and take second place as far as value is concerned...."

Livestock
Trans-
portation

Producers of livestock in 1929 received 94.3 cents out of every dollar paid by purchasers of their products after freight and other distribution costs had been paid, according to a study just completed by the Bureau of Railway Economics pertaining to prices of livestock and their relationship to transportation costs and summarized in a bulletin issued on July 16. The study covers a six-year period from 1924 to 1929, inclusive, of livestock shipments to and prices paid at ten important markets as follows: Chicago, East St. Louis, Ill., Baltimore, Md., Fort Worth, Texas, Jersey City, N.J., Kansas City, Mo., Lancaster, Pa., Nashville, Tenn., South Omaha, Nebr., and South St. Paul, Minn. "Freight charges and other distribution costs," according to the bulletin, "are relatively a small proportion of the price paid by the purchaser for livestock at terminal markets. The proportion absorbed by these marketing costs has decreased materially during the six years 1924 to 1929. For each dollar spent by the purchaser in 1924 for livestock, 5.6 cents was paid for freight and 3 cents for other costs of distribution, such as food and bedding, yardage, commissions, etc., leaving a balance of 91.4 cents which was returned to

the producer at shipping point. In 1929 the amount paid for freight was 3.7 cents, and for other costs of distribution, 2 cents, while the amount returned to producer was 94.3 cents. Thus, during a period of six years the proportion absorbed by marketing costs, including the cost of transportation, has declined about 33 per cent." This bulletin also shows that, on a hundred-pound basis, the average price paid by the purchaser for the three classes of livestock combined increased from \$7.36 in 1924 to \$11.24 in 1929, an increase of 53 per cent, while marketing costs were 63 cents per hundred pounds in each year. The increase in price of \$3.88 per hundred pounds therefore accrued entirely to the producer or shipper at shipping point. The 27,152 carloads of livestock included in the study were received during the years 1924 to 1929 from a wide range of territory--originating at 4,904 shipping points in forty-one States. The 27,152 cars contained 1,870,059 head of livestock for which the purchaser paid a total of \$52,096,264. Of this amount, the seller received \$48,644,592, or 93.4 per cent, as net proceeds at shipping point; \$2,233,195, or 4.3 per cent, were absorbed by freight charges, and \$1,218,477, or 2.3 per cent, were absorbed by other costs of distribution.

Prices

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 12 says: "A gradual lowering of price levels is slowly but surely taking place. Wholesale prices already reflect a considerably lower plane compared with a year ago. Retail prices, however, are lagging behind the downward decline and are failing to give the consumer of foods and other products of the farm the reduction in costs which prices of farm products justify. The longer this condition exists, the greater the obstacle to normal purchasing power and consumption which will do more than anything to lower the surplus and help business generally....While wholesale prices have been moving downward, in line with prices paid the producers of livestock, retail prices for meats have remained at relatively high levels. Economic history bears out the fact that lower retail prices ordinarily bring about larger consumption of the products concerned. The farmer is at a great disadvantage when the prices for his products bear the brunt of the decline while commodities for which he spends are but little changed, despite the facts that wholesale prices are down. Farm people, therefore, can not be blamed for having a feeling of resentment toward retailers because of the present disparity between producer and consumer prices. Bread retails for the same price, regardless of whether it is made from 65-cent or \$1.50 wheat. Clothing costs just about as much as ever, although wool prices are at extremely low levels. After all, it is the relationship of price levels rather than price itself which determines prosperity."

Russian Agriculture

Berichte u. Landwirtsch contains an article on "Climate and Agriculture in Russia," which is abstracted by A. M. Hannay for Social Science Abstracts for July as follows: "The author portrays the condition of Russian agriculture as affected by the climate of the country. Although 82.3% of the population live on the land, almost one fourth of European Russia is waste land, exposed to excessive heat in the north or excessive drought in the south. It is only in the moderate climate of the forest zone and the northern part of the steppes that

conditions are favorable for intensive farming. Extensive farming, on the other hand, can be carried on in the so-called dry steppes where intensive operations would be impracticable. In the agricultural regions, extremes of temperature, inequality of rainfall with a general drought in spring and early summer, hot winds, dust storms, hail, night frosts, and a short vegetation period of from 3 to 5 months are among the factors to be reckoned with. The explanation of the small percentage of cultivated land in a country that has all the social and economic earmarks of an agricultural land par excellence is, therefore, to be found in its climate. Hence, in the author's view, agriculture alone is powerless to bring about the economic restoration of Russia. He advises the development of industry, and, above all, of the mineral resources in which the country is rich. Only thus can a complete economic catastrophe be averted and an outlet provided for the surplus agricultural population."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for June 21 says: "It is encouraging to note that our agricultural specialists and the extension force generally are getting down to fundamentals in their efforts to bring the farm back to the position of an independent business. We have heard a great deal about increasing production, and the Department of Agriculture has done invaluable work in the introduction of new plants and new methods, and in the control of insects and diseases. We do not discount the work of the county agents and staff specialists, but we believe that right now they are laying the foundation for greater successes....Experience has taught us that certain soils and soil conditions, under normal climatic conditions, will produce certain crops more abundantly and at less expense than other soils. Nearly every kind of soil will support some kind of a crop better than others. Therefore the proper utilization of our lands is of the utmost importance in economic production...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 16.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$12 to \$13.25; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10.25 to \$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$3.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 93½ to 95½¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 88¾¢; Kansas City 82 to 82½¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 88½ to 88¾¢; Kansas City 80½¢ to 81¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80½ to 81½¢; Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 77 to 77½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 75 to 76¢; Kansas City 78 to 79¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35¾¢ to 36¢; Minneapolis 31 to 33¢; Kansas City 36¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.75 per barrel in city markets; mostly \$2.75 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$1.85 per 100 pounds carlet sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. Orrick, Mo. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. California Salmon Tints \$2.25-\$2.75 in eastern cities. Georgia Elberta peaches \$3-\$4.25 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes, in city markets; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Belles \$2.75-\$3.75 in the East. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, brought \$165-\$235 bulk per car in New York City; 26-30 pounds mostly \$60-\$100 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 12.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.63¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 12.93¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.55¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 17½¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17¾¢ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 14

Section 1

July 18, 1930.

LEGGE ON COOPERATION

A Fargo, N.Dak., dispatch to-day reports: "Cooperative enterprises established and controlled by the farmers themselves, rather than such methods as the equalization fee and the export debenture plan which 'apparently will not work,' provide the right way to solve the agricultural problem, said Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in an address at Fargo yesterday at the North Dakota State Fair. ...'In our opinion,' he added, 'collective action by growers, not alone in marketing, but, equally important, in production, offers the only sure hope for the future prosperity of American agriculture.' Mr. Legge said that while he fully recognized the seriousness of the present situation, he felt there is 'just one permanent solution,' cooperation among farmers as individuals and their organizations..."

WHEAT AS LIVESTOCK FEED

An East Lansing, Mich., dispatch to-day says: "Agricultural experts at Michigan State College offer a new form of farm relief to those who are worrying about the price of wheat. Feed it to livestock, says a statement issued by four department heads. At present prices wheat is worth \$5 more a ton as a dairy feed than as a commercial cereal, the experts assert. They add that farmers can save \$10 a ton by feeding wheat instead of corn."

FEDERAL EX- PENDITURES

Figures made public on Wednesday at the White House placed the amount of appropriations for actual expenditures during the present fiscal year at \$4,203,254,457, or \$670,674,776 below the total calculated by the chairmen of the Senate and the House appropriations committees. (Press, July 17.)

SAO PAULO COFFEE

An A. P. dispatch to-day from Rio de Janeiro states that the coffee crop in Sao Paulo State has been seriously damaged within the past two days by a cold wave. Reports received at Rio say that more than 6,000,000 trees were covered with ice.

PAN-EUROPEAN FEDERATION

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "With the receipt last night of the British reply, twenty European governments had expressed to France their views on Foreign Minister Briand's proposal for a Pan-European federation. Of the twenty-six governments asked in a questionnaire to discuss the feasibility of such a union, nearly every respondent had voiced general acceptance of the idea in principle, but had made a number of reservations. Despite the reservations expressed by most of the governments questioned, French official circles last night considered that no obstacles to a closer European union had been revealed that could not be overcome at the conference table. In fact, it was asserted, two of the three most serious reservations already had been discounted in Briand's memorandum. These two reservations were to the effect that the proposed federation must not clash with the League of Nations and it must not be inimical to the interests of other continents. ..."

Section 2

Agricultural
Courses

An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has found that its two-year course in agriculture to be well worth while. In these courses farm boys and girls and men and women are given practical instructions in agriculture and home economics. All agricultural colleges should have two-year courses. In this way those persons who can not attend the regular four-year courses may receive instruction. Unless the agricultural colleges offer courses adapted to all classes of farm people, they fail to render their greatest service and do not fulfill the purpose for which they were established."

Butter Con-
sumption

An editorial in The Pacific Dairy Review for July says: "Colleges, grange organizations, producer groups in the mid-western States, are promoting the one cent per delivery deduction plan proposed by the National Dairy Council for the financing of a permanent butter campaign. C. Bechtelheimer, council secretary, who returned recently from a trip through the middle western producing area, met with State butter committees from Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The feeling throughout this territory is unanimously in favor of pushing a permanent program for consumer education. The increase in the use of butter in the rural districts of the Middle West is phenomenal. Kansas dairymen estimate that the people in their State are consuming 40 per cent more butter over last year."

Chain Stores

H. M. Foster, writing in Printers' Ink for July, says: "Have the chain stores reached their peak? Among chain-store executives, bankers, promoters of chain-store ~~executives, bankers, promoters of chain-store~~ securities and merchants there seems to be agreement upon three phases of the situation. The law of diminishing returns is beginning to show its effect upon chains; the rate of growth, as compared with that of the last decade, is beginning to slow down; and the individual retailer has become a better merchant. Credit and delivery are adding costs to some chains, competition is becoming keener and keener and voluntary chains are having a perceptible effect on old-fashioned chains. No authorities consulted have attributed declines to general depression."

Ice Cream
in Scotland

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for July 5 says: "John Speir, presiding at the annual meeting of East Kilbride Dairy Farmers (Ltd.) last week, referred to the tremendous potential outlet for surplus milk that could be provided by the manufacture and sale of ice cream; but he added that in trying to develop this outlet dairymen were faced by the unfair competition, which is made possible by the failure of the Department of Health to fix a standard for ice cream. The law has decreed that all milk sold must contain a minimum of 3 per cent butterfat and 8.5 per cent of solids not fat; otherwise the seller is liable to prosecution. There is no legal standard for cream, though an inter-departmental committee has recommended that 'ordinary' cream should contain 10 per cent butterfat and 'double' cream 40 per cent. Likewise, there is no legal standard for ice cream. As a result ice cream is even more mysterious than a sausage. It may be made either with or without cream, and the price charged by the vendor, who is

usually of foreign nationality, does not necessarily bear any relation to the quality of the concoction supplied... ~~the United States where 35 per cent of the whole milk export is made into ice cream the following definitions have been laid down by the Department of Agriculture (Here follow figures issued by the department)~~ "Ice cream in America is regarded as a food, and the consumption exceeds 348,000,000 gallons a year. Some facts relating to the quality of ice cream sold in Scotland are contained in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Aberdeen for 1929. During that year 28 'official' samples of ice cream were analyzed, and all were 'certified genuine.' The samples varied in size from 10½ oz. to 19½ oz., and the prices per sample from 6d. to 1s. 3d. There were four 10½ oz. samples. Three of these were sold at 6d and the fourth at 1s 3d. The difference is remarkable; but there is this to be said for the fourth sample--it was a sample of ice cream. It contained 20.51 per cent of butterfat. The three sixpenny samples contained respectively 3.81 per cent, 3.42 per cent and 3.28 per cent. Judged on their butterfat content they were more than twice as dear as the 1s 3d sample. Three of the samples cost 1s each. Two of these weighed 12 oz. each, and the other 15 oz. One of the 12 oz. samples contained 9.85 per cent butterfat, and the 15 oz. sample contained 8.88 per cent, so that both of them may be regarded as ice cream, though very much below the American standard. The other 12 oz. shilling sample contained only 2.67 per cent butterfat. Among the 28 samples analyzed, the 3.81 per cent sample already mentioned was fourth highest in butterfat content. No fewer than ten samples fell below 3 per cent, the two lowest being 1.97 per cent and 1.69 per cent...Anomalies such as these show the urgent need for the adoption of a legal standard for ice cream, not only in the interests of the public but also in the interests of the honest vendor who sells as ice cream a substance that is ice cream."

Market Prices

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 5 says: "Many businesses have operated successfully during the period of high prices and liberal money with approximately 15 per cent of the people as potential customers, this number representing those with the larger incomes and the more concentrated population. Such a policy has been pursued despite a realization of the fact that it eliminated the other 85 per cent because of price levels too high, or failure to merchandise their products into profitable channels. There is indication that this policy is due for a reversal. The 15 per cent market is not as good as it once was and there is a growing appreciation that the 85 per cent with its tremendous volume offers more opportunity if it can be reached. This appears to be a sensible solution of some of our economic difficulties, beneficial to agriculture, to consumers and to business as well, if they recognize the opportunity for prosperity through attractive prices and greater volume."

Roadside Beautification In Illinois and Indiana

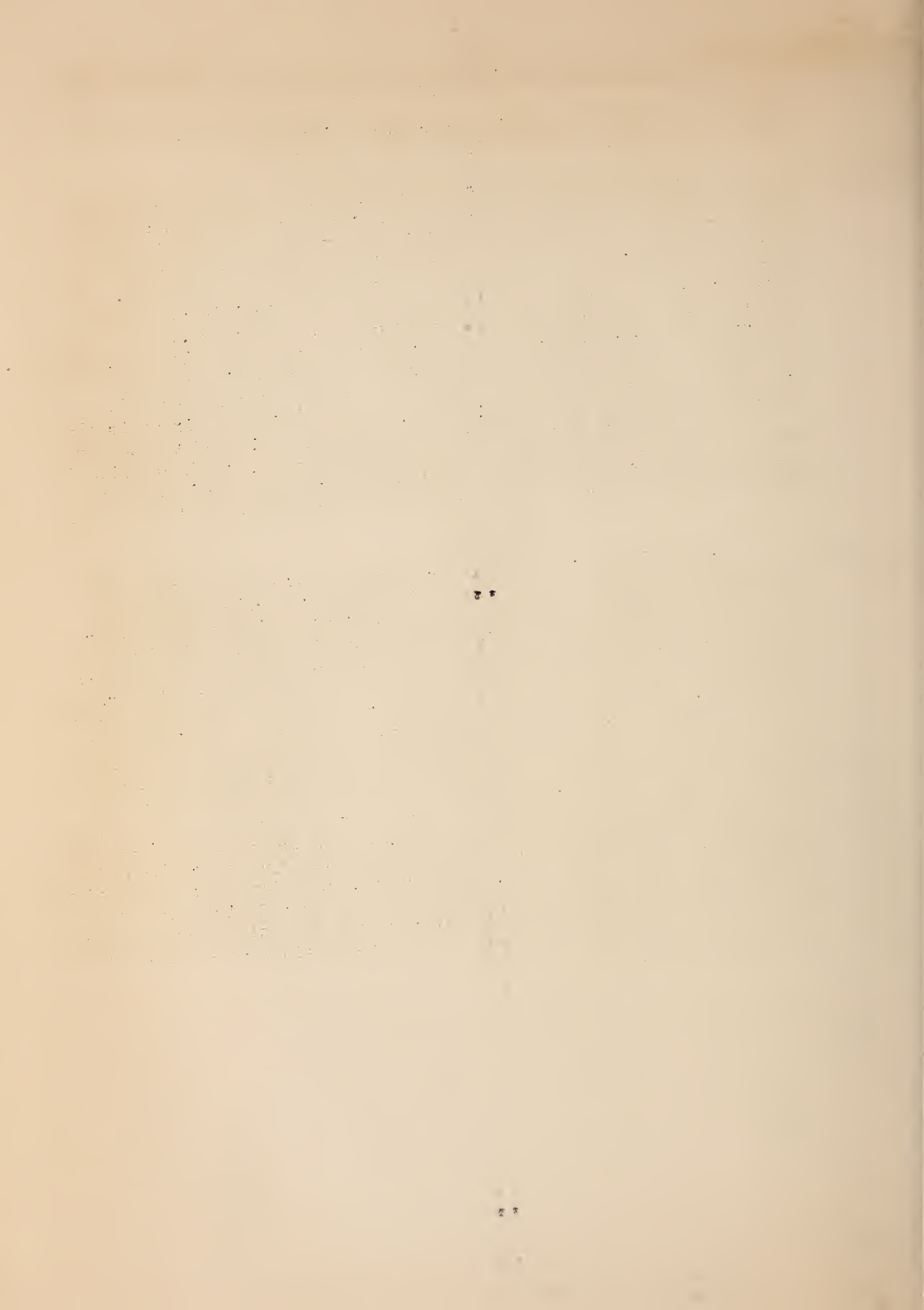
An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for July 12 says: "Illinois State fair signs and announcements are not cluttering up the highways this year. Road signs are being used but they are placed back from the roadways instead of being tacked to every culvert guard and road marker as has been the custom in the past year. Fair officials are to be congratulated for their part in keeping highways free of advertising posters. Roadways in Illinois and Indiana are being kept clean and neat this year

and it is a pleasure to drive over them. The public appreciates efforts of officials in maintaining these conditions."

Tobacco Organ- An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "The
ization tobacco growers of South Carolina have organized to market the 1930
crop. In North Carolina and Virginia the growers are still studying
the proposition. In Virginia an educational campaign has been con-
ducted to acquaint the growers with the problems of cooperation. As
this editorial is being written the leaders in Virginia are holding
meetings and explaining the new contract to the growers....Whether
the Virginia growers will organize this year remains to be seen. The
problems connected with the stabilization of production and marketing
of tobacco should be carefully studied. They can be solved only
through cooperation and organization. The prevailing opinion is that
it is not necessary for farmers to control a majority of the tobacco
crop in order to form an effective organization. Through organization
and with the aid of the Federal Farm Board, they should be able to
bring about economies of value both to the producers and the buyers."

Section 3

Department An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "The
of Agri- enactments of Federal legislation authorizing the establishment of
culture land-grant colleges in the sixties, of agricultural experiment sta-
tions in the eighties, of agricultural extension work in 1914 and
vocational agricultural education and home economics in 1917 are all
milestones in agricultural advancement. They mean much to farmers
everywhere. At first the chief concern was placed on teaching farmers
better methods of production of crops and livestock. The importance
of the welfare of the people themselves received but scant attention.
However, with the coming of the 4-H clubs and departments of vocation-
al agricultural education and home economics both teaching boys and
girls new ideas in the building of character and health and new ways
of personal advancement--the real assets of the Nation were given con-
sideration. The Nation must rise or fall on the type of citizens it
prepared to carry on its work. The progress made by future generations
depends upon that made by the present one. Boys and girls must be
taught to set for themselves high ideals from the attainment of which
they will not be caused to swerve by the temptations of a fast-moving
and grasping age...."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

July 17.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$6 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$11.50 to \$12.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.60 to \$9.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$10 to \$11; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.50 to \$8.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 90 to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 82¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 89 to 90¢; Kansas City 80 to 81¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 77 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 75 to 76¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2.85-\$3 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.60-\$1.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Kaw Valley points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.65-\$2 in New York City. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.25-\$2.75 per standard 45's in consuming centers; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$3-\$4 per six-basket carrier in city markets; mostly \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, brought \$125-\$200 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles \$40-\$90 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 12.27¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.59¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.54¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 15

Section 1

July 19, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES A reduction of governmental expenditures below budget estimates to offset a possible decrease in revenue arising from business depression was sought yesterday by President Hoover, according to the press to-day. The report says: "After discussing the financing situation with members of his Cabinet, the Chief Executive announced they and the heads of independent agencies have undertaken 'a searching inquiry into every branch of the Government as to methods by which economics may be brought about for the present fiscal year without interfering in the program of aid to unemployment.'..."

TABER ON PRICES Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, discussed the farm situation with President Hoover yesterday, and later predicted that there would be an improvement in farm prices which would help solve the present depressing plight of wheat growers, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The position of the Grange, Mr. Taber said, was to give the Federal Farm Board an opportunity to work out the problem, and the organization had no present plans to renew the agitation for an export debenture plan for handling agricultural surpluses..."

BUILDING SITUATION The drastic decline of 47 per cent in the volume of residential construction during the first six months of the year, as compared with last year, together with the lack of immediate indications of any effective revival in this class of construction, held the attention of the Associated General Contractors of America in session at Washington last night. A. E. Horst, president of the contractors' organization, pointed out that the residential section of the industry is afflicted with numerous ills and problems that need to be remedied before any considerable revival can be hoped for and activities in that division of the industry enabled to proceed on a sound basis. (Press, July 19.)

JAMAICAN SUGAR A Kingston dispatch to the press of July 12 states that the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British West Indies at Trinidad its approval of a resolution to appoint Sir Campbell Stuart as a representative to seek improved terms from the Canadian Government for the admission of raw sugar into Canada.

NEW YORK CITY FARMS An A.P. dispatch from New York to-day says: "It's only a subway ride from the heyday fields to the hay fields. New York City, the 1930 census reveals, has 320 farms within its limits. Most of the rustic acres within the borders of the Metropolis lie in Queens Borough, which has 250 farms. Staten Island has 66 farms, and Brooklyn 4. All raise truck crops."

Section 2

Crickets in New Jersey — Crickets, so tough that they thrive on arsenic and crude oil and have driven the mosquitoes out of the neighborhood, are infesting a wide area of the Greenville district of Jersey City by the thousands, Commissioner of Parks and Public Property Arthur Potterton, learned on July 17, according to the New York World of July 18. The report says: "Tormented by nights of cricket hunting and by finding them in their food cupboards, clothes closets, coal piles and even in their beds, residents of Thomas and Bidewell Streets, in one of the worst infested zones, had pleaded with the Commissioner for relief. A five-acre, weed-grown tract of land in the vicinity was liberally sprayed with arsenic and crude oil two weeks ago, but without effect.... Commissioner Potterton said he would request the Department of forestry to send a squad of men with flame throwers to burn up the crickets and their nests in the weed-covered land. Some of the residents said the cricket they caught were as big as grasshoppers."

Dairy Stabilization — An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "The dairy industry, which has been enjoying good returns for the last six or eight years, is undergoing a depression. The prices of butterfat and cheese have dropped to low levels and the fluid milk markets are receiving large quantities of surplus milk. Fortunately, the price of basic milk has not fallen, but the increasing quantity of surplus milk is causing farmers to receive smaller returns than formerly. The drop in prices in all kinds of dairy products is the result of a production greater than the consumption. On May 1 there were 22,948,000 pounds of creamery butter in storage as compared with 5,883,000 pounds on the same date last year, and with a five-year average of 7,139,000 pounds on May 1. The surplus butter and fluid milk may be reduced by greater consumption and smaller production. The low-producing cows are making the surplus of dairy products. These unprofitable cows should be disposed of and only the high-producing ones kept.... Dairy men can help to relieve the present unsatisfactory condition by keeping only the best cows and selling the unprofitable ones to the butcher. It is the part of good business and will do much to stabilize the dairy industry on a satisfactory basis."

Farm-to-Market Roads — An editorial in The Illinois Farmer for July 15 says: "Reducing the width of pavement on farm-to-market roads and thereby extending the mileage seems a sensible and feasible idea. Such a method offers more road-miles of permanent highway construction from county gas tax funds. Several Illinois counties are already working on this plan. A narrow, one-way pavement may not be all a community desires, but it does offer a fairly satisfactory solution for many secondary roads where mileage is more important than width. How this plan is being worked in three of the best counties in the State--Champaign, Iroquois, and Vermilion--is told elsewhere in this issue. There is much commendable common sense in this kind of practical application of the county gas tax fund, particularly when such construction answers traffic requirements and can later be taken over by the State without further expense to the county."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 18.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$12.25; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$9.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$9.75 to \$10.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.25 to \$7.85.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 93 7/8 to 95 7/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 89 1/2 to 89 3/4¢; St. Louis 87 to 88 1/2¢; Kansas City 80 1/2 to 81 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 88¢; Kansas City 80 to 80 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 73 to 74¢; Kansas City 78 1/2 to 79¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to 82 1/2¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 80 1/2 to 81 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 3/4¢ to 36¢; Minneapolis 31 1/8 to 33 5/8¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.65 per cloth top barrel in city markets; very few mostly \$3 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Missouri and Illinois Cobblers \$1.35 per 100 pounds bulk in St. Louis; mostly \$1.35 f.o.b. sacked per 100 pounds, Kaw Valley Kansas. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes brought \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; best \$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. California Salmon Tints \$2.75-\$3 in New York City., Georgia Elberta peaches \$3-\$4 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes in eastern and midwestern cities; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Belles \$3-\$3.50 in New York City. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$150-\$245 bulk per car in New York City; 26-30 pounds few \$60-\$150 f.o.b. Macon; Dixie Belles, 24-30 pounds \$50-\$115 and Thurmond Grays \$50-\$95. f.o.b.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35 1/2¢; 91 score, 34 1/2¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 17 1/2¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 3/4¢ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 28 points to 12.55¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.86¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 13.18¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points to 12.85¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 16

Section 1

July 21, 1930.

FLOOD AREA HEALTH

Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the Public Health Service has been asked by President Hoover to call a conference at Washington of the Boards of Health of the seven States in the Mississippi flood area, with a view to solving the problem of Federal and State cooperation in sanitation, arising from the failure of Congress to provide funds to continue the work. (Press, July 21.)

NATIONAL GRANGE

A Port Jervis, N.Y. dispatch to-day reports: "L.J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pomona Grange of Sussex County, N.J., at High Point, N.J., July 19, said the Grange must continue to wage its battle, with 800,000 members for better conditions among farmers, to see that they receive adequate prices for their wheat, milk and other products. He quoted the tariff to show how a duty on coconut oil from the Philippines, as asked for by the farmers, would prevent havoc to the prices for milk, butter, &c., as the oil is the chief ingredient of various competing products. He said industrial concerns, paint manufacturers and others wanted the oil brought in free while the farmers tried to prevent it..."

INDUSTRIAL WAGES

Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries of the United States in 1929 averaged 58 cents, as compared with 57 cents in 1928, according to a study entitled "Wages in the United States, 1914-1929," completed by the National Industrial Conference Board and made public on Saturday. Wages changed very little in 1929, as compared with the previous year, the report indicates. On the railroads, average hourly wages were 64 cents in 1929 and 62 1/3 cents in 1928; in gas plants, about 57 1/2 cents in 1929 or 1/2 cent lower than in 1928; and in electric generating plants, about 63 cents in 1929, or 3/10 of a cent lower than in 1928. Wage rates for a day's work in agriculture declined one cent from \$2.40 to \$2.39 for the year. In the building trades average wage rates increased from \$1.15 an hour in 1928 to \$1.18 1/2 an hour in 1929. (Press, July 21.)

CORN IN BRAZIL

A Sao Paulo dispatch to-day says: "The local factory of Corn Products, Inc., which was recently completed, will start operations to-day. Having a capacity of 2,000 bushels a day, the American concern is hailed by agriculturists as an effective aid in breaking away from the single crop system, as coffee is virtually the only product raised here in quantity and it is now a drug on the market."

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES

A Chicago dispatch July 19 states that Sears, Roebuck & Co. July 18 reported total sales of \$25,986,995 for the period from June 19 to July 16, a decrease of \$4,451,091 or 14.9 per cent from sales of the same period last year.

Section 2

Agricultural

Efficiency wheat was cut with the sickle and threshed with a flail, according to the Department of Agriculture, from thirty-five to fifty hours of labor were required to harvest an acre with a yield of fifteen bushels. The introduction of the cradle saved about ten hours an acre, while the binder and stationary thresher saved twenty hours more. Now the mechanized wheat farmer with his combine spends only forty-five minutes in the complete harvesting operations for an acre of wheat, or about three minutes to the bushel. This is a far-fetched illustration of the efficiency which has come to agriculture in the last century, but many striking changes have been made even in the last decade increasing immensely the output per farm....Discussing this question of American farm efficiency the other day, Dean F. B. Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture pointed out that the American farmer in 1925 cultivated thirty-three acres per man, compared to sixteen and one-half by the farmer in Scotland, nine and one-half acres by the man in England, eight acres in France, six in Germany and four in Italy. The production of grain per man in the United States has increased from 12,000 pounds to 25,000 pounds in the last half century. The farmers of America, he added, constituting only 4 per cent of the farmers of the world, produce 70 per cent of the world's corn, 60 per cent of the cotton, 25 per cent of its wheat, oats and hay, 13 per cent of the barley and 7 per cent of the potatoes. It has been such efficiency which has permitted the American farmer to prosper while competing in world markets with farmers living under lower standards. Now that the world is beginning to take up the American farmer's labor saving methods, he must again increase his efficiency or retire from the world markets."

Food
Prices

Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed a decrease of slightly less than 1-1/2 per cent on June 15, 1930, when compared with May 15, 1930, and a decrease of a little less than 4-1/2 per cent since June 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 154.8 for June 15, 1929, 150.1 for May 15, 1930, and 147.9 for June 15, 1930. During the month from May 15, 1930, to June 15, 1930, 21 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Cabbage, 23 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; hens, 5 per cent; plate beef, chooise, and sugar, 3 per cent; chuck roast, potatoes, onions, canned tomatoes, and prunes, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, evaporated milk, oleomargarine, lard, macaroni, navy beans, and coffee, 1 per cent; and strictly fresh eggs, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Five articles increased: Leg of lamb, 2 per cent; pork chops, tea, bananas, and oranges, 1 per cent. The following 16 articles showed no change in the month: Sliced bacon, sliced ham, canned red salmon, fresh milk, vegetable lard substitute, bread, flour, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, wheat cereal, rice, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, and raisins.

India's
Cotton
Mills

A Bombay dispatch to the press of July 19 says: "Disastrous effect of the political crisis on India's economic condition to-day was shown by announcement that fourteen more cotton mills here will close down August 1, throwing 40,000 workers out of employment.

D. P. Kaithan, of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, announced that by the end of next June there would be a carryover of an unprecedented number of bales of jute in Calcutta alone...."

Wholesale Prices

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor shows a further decline in June. This index, which includes 550 price quotations weighted according to the importance of each commodity, stands at 86.8 for June, compared with 89.1 for May, 96.4 for June, 1929, and 100.0 for the year 1926. Based on these figures the purchasing power of the 1926 dollar was \$1.037 in June, 1929, and \$1.152 in June, 1930. Farm products as a whole decreased nearly 4-1/2 per cent in average price from May to June, due to further declines in barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cotton, alfalfa hay, and potatoes. Higher prices prevailed for calves, lambs, eggs, clover hay, flaxseed, and onions. Prices for the month averaged almost 14 per cent below those of June, 1929. Foods declined over 1-1/2 per cent from the May level, with decreases for butter, cheese, evaporated milk, beef, mutton, dressed poultry, coffee, and flour. For this group, also, prices were appreciably lower than in the corresponding month of last year. Prices of hides and leather products as a group showed little change from the month before, with hides and skins appreciably higher and leather, boots and shoes, and other leather products somewhat lower. Textile products again were downward, with cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textiles all participating in the decline. Building materials also were noticeably lower than in May, prices of lumber, brick, cement, structural steel, and paint materials averaging well below those of the preceding month. Prices of chemicals and drugs, including fertilizer materials, declined slightly, while mixed fertilizers showed a small increase. In the group designated as miscellaneous there were decided price decreases reported for cattle feed, rubber, and automobile tires, with a smaller decrease for paper and pulp. Decreases from May levels were shown for the three large groups of raw materials, semimanufactured articles, and finished products, while nonagricultural commodities and the group of all commodities other than farm products and foods also declined. Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for May and June was collected, increases were shown in 50 instances and decreases in 231 instances. In 269 instances no change in price was reported. Comparing prices in June with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that decreases have taken place in all major groups of commodities, such decreases ranging from less than 1/2 of 1 per cent in the case of housefurnishing goods to nearly 14 per cent in the case of farm products.



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 17

Section 1

July 22, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The London Treaty limiting all classes of ships in the American, British and Japanese navies was ratified yesterday by the Senate by a vote of 58 to 9, according to the press to-day.

The report says: "One reservation was adopted, but it requires no new negotiations among the signatory powers and with the formal ratification of the treaty by Great Britain and Japan the document will go into effect....With the treaty contest ended, the Senate adjourned the special session sine die. It will reassemble in December along with the House for the three months' short session...."

The Senate yesterday adopted the Copeland resolution modifying a former request for a Tariff Commission investigation of costs of production of sugar to cover only the refined product.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of William M. Jardine of Kansas to be Minister to Egypt and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines to be administrator of the newly organized Bureau of Veterans' Affairs.

Senator Walsh of Montana yesterday blocked the confirmation of the nominations for the new Federal Power Commission because there had not been time to investigate them. (Press, July 22.)

LEGGE ON ACREAGE RE- DUCTION

The Associated Press to-day reports that Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board said last night that he was prepared to tell the President that cooperation in acreage reduction could be expected from the farmers of every State in the winter wheat belt.

WILLIAMS ON COTTON SIT- UATION

The following statement was issued yesterday by Carl Williams, member, Federal Farm Board: "My attention has been called to statements appearing in southern newspapers and cotton trade journals to the effect that the cotton cooperatives will be able to advance not more than six cents a pound to their members this fall.

The statements doubtless have been innocently made, but if allowed to stand their effect would be to discourage participation by cotton farmers in the cooperative movement. Final determination of the amount of advance at time of delivery throughout the Cotton Belt has not been made. Certainly, however, it will be not less than 65 per cent of the market value of the cotton. It may be more. The Texas cooperative, which is now receiving cotton in great volume from the southern end of that State, is advancing nine cents on unclassified cotton at time of delivery by the member. All cooperatives may be expected to advance to their members the largest possible amount that is consistent with safety. The Federal Farm Board will work with the cotton cooperatives to that end."

HORSES VS. TRACTORS IN ARGENTINA

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day states that the cost of rural work in Argentina is less with the employment of horses than with tractors, according to a study conducted by a special committee of the Argentine Rural Society.

Section 2

Babcock
Medal

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 19 says: "Dr. Stephen M. Babcock gets the Capper prize of \$5,000 and a gold medal. Nobody deserves it more. This award, designed to recognize distinguished service in agriculture, has gained more glory from Babcock's name than Babcock has gained from the award. Everybody knows the Babcock test. We accept it as we do the plow and the harrow. It is an essential tool in farming. Yet it did not exist before 1890. Payment on the basis of butterfat was difficult; more important, breeding up high producing strains was all but impossible. The test, which shows the percentage of butterfat in a sample of cream or milk, has done more than any other one thing to make dairying a profitable industry. It has put dairy breeds years ahead of other livestock in the science of breeding for production. When anybody says that men don't do good work, unless you hold a bag of money in front of them like a carrot in front of a donkey, you might mention Babcock. He made nothing from his invention; he gave it to the farmers of America. Plenty of scientists do the same thing; at Wisconsin it is almost a habit. Recently Dr. Henry Steenbock, discoverer of 'irradiation' of foods, turned his royalties into a fund to finance further investigations. It would be impudence to congratulate Doctor Babcock on winning the Capper prize. Instead, we congratulate America on possessing men like Doctor Babcock; we congratulate Senator Capper on taking this means of letting the Nation know its debt to leaders in agriculture."

Business
Situation

A New York dispatch July 18 says: "A striking unanimity of opinion that the crisis has been passed in business depression and that the latter half of the year will see an acceleration of activity was expressed July 17 by spokesmen for several of the Nation's largest industries, speaking independently in different parts of the country. Members of the board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in session in South Bend, Ind., expressed enthusiasm over the business outlook for the next six months. Alfred Reeves, general manager of the chamber, declared the depression appears to have reached its limit, and said he based this statement on reports of leading economists of the country. This fact, he said, with low inventories, easy money and reduced production during the first six months of the year, has produced a healthy condition in the automotive industry....Speaking in New York before he sailed for Europe, David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America, gave word that his company's surplus inventory has been disposed of and production is being speeded...."

Farm Electric
Service
In Michigan

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for July 12 says: "According to the farm service sheet of the National Electric Light Association, the number of farm customers subscribing for electric service for the first time last year was greater in Michigan than in any other State except California where conditions are more favorable, due to extensive use of electric energy for irrigation. There are now 21,890 customers in Michigan receiving high line service and it is estimated that 5,840 more will be added during 1930. The Detroit Edison Company expects to have the farms in their territory practically electrified by 1935. It all means that farm electrification is coming fast in this State."

Irish
Agriculture An editorial in The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for July 5 says: "Senator Butler in commenting on Doctor O'Brien's (Professor of National Economics, University College, Dublin) conclusions, makes the pertinent observation that the numbers ordinarily accepted as occupied in agriculture in Ireland include a large percentage who are really only part-time farmers, and that when this is taken properly into account the average output per head should work out at considerably more than 96 pounds in value. He agrees that in the matter of milk production, and in other directions, there is room for considerable improvement. At the same time, he observes truly that an increase in profit does not always follow from an increase in yield, that the increase in income even may be questionable, and that, in view of the many uncertainties and uncontrollable factors involved in practical farming, generalization in this direction is dangerous. Finally, Senator Butler makes comment that the old idea that the farmer should be satisfied with a low standard of living has not been completely rooted out with the elimination of the much-abused landlord. A selfish mental complex prevails to a considerable extent in the towns, and to a lesser degree in the Civil Service, to-day; and there is still need for a more widespread recognition of the fact that for many years to come the economic future of the country is dependent on the well-being of agriculture..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for June 21 says: "In discussions of the agricultural marketing act, criticism is frequently made of the policy set forth in the past by the United States Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, urging farmers to increase production. The critics claim that the Government has encouraged greater production through these agencies and especially through the extension service and the county agents. They lose sight of the fact that, while these departments have been interested in increasing production, it has been from the standpoint of more efficient production, or rather greater production per unit, whether it be larger yields of grain per acre, more pigs per brood sow or more butterfat per cow. These agencies have tried to encourage and point the way to such practices as will make a net profit from the operation and by doing so they are not increasing the surplus. If the cows which are not returning a profit to their owners were not being milked, there probably would not be a dairy surplus. If the marginal or poorly farmed lands that are in cultivation and which are not producing profitable yields were taken out of the picture, the surplus would be considerably smaller than it is at present."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 21. ~~Live~~ Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$11; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$9.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$9.25 to \$10.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6.25 to \$7.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 92 5/8 to 94 5/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 89 1/2 to 90¢; St. Louis 87 1/2 to 88 1/2¢; Kansas City 82 to 82 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 89 to 89 1/4¢; Kansas City 80 to 81¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 78 1/2 to 80¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81 1/4 to 81 3/4¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 81 1/2 to 83¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 3/4 to 36 1/2¢; Minneapolis 31 1/8 to 33 5/8¢; Kansas City 34 1/2 to 35 1/2¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.25-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2.35-\$2.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales per 100 pounds in Chicago. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.65-\$1.90 in New York City. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$3-\$3.75 per six-basket carrier in terminal markets; top of \$4.50 in Boston; \$2.25-\$2.65 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Elbertas \$2.75-\$3.50 in New York City; Belles \$2.50-\$3.50 and Hileys \$3-\$3.75 in that market; Hileys mostly \$3 f.o.b. Candor, North Carolina. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. Phoenix. Arkansas Salmon Tints \$2.25-\$2.50 in Chicago. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$210-\$300 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles \$50-\$125 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 36 points to 12.37¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.50¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 48 points to 12.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 12.63¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35 1/2¢; 90 score, 34 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 1/2¢ to 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 17 1/2¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 3/4¢ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 18

Section 1

July 23, 1930.

UNITED STATES POPULATION

A total of about 122,957,000 people--just a few thousands under 123,000,000--probably will be shown as the population of the United States for 1930, when the final count is announced at Washington by W. M. Steuart, Director of the Census. The 1920 population was 105,710,620. Should final figures bear out the calculation, the country would show a growth of around 17,246,000 people in the ten years. (A.P., July 23.)

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

A London dispatch to-day says: "The most prodigious cackling in London's history was heard at the Crystal Palace yesterday when the World Poultry Congress was opened in the presence of poultry experts from sixty-one nations...."

A second dispatch says: "The honorary chairman of the poultry congress is Dr. M. A. Jull of the United States. Two American exhibits have attracted much attention. A production display portrays a mechanical hen showing digestive processes and the role played by various foods in the formation of eggs. A marketing exhibit tells the scope of the American poultry industry with a large clock, which marks the production of 1,000 eggs in the United States with every swing of the pendulum...."

BANANA DISEASE IN JAMAICA

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch to-day reports that at the request of Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonel Gevans, principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, has gone to Jamaica to study a disease which is affecting bananas.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board announced to-day that it has designated sugar beets as a commodity and has invited representatives of the growers in the seventeen sugar beet producing States to meet in Greeley, Colorado, Saturday, August 2, 1930, to develop a national cooperative marketing program for their product. In 1929 the sugar beet acreage was 717,000 acres with a yield of 7,672,000 tons having a farm value of approximately \$57,600,000.

FOREIGN TARIFFS

A Madrid dispatch to-day says: "A royal decree was approved by the Council of Ministers last night which will raise duties on all articles of luxury, notably automobiles. This is one of the principal measures Spain is taking to strengthen the peseta by bettering the heavy adverse trade balance...."

A Wellington, N.Z., dispatch to-day says: "More preference for British goods and a corresponding tariff against American is given in a new schedule with which the Government surprised the country last night. The principal tariff increases are: Cigarettes, \$2 a thousand; cigars, 75 cents a pound; foreign automobiles, 5 per cent; British and foreign automobile bodies, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and foreign watches, 25 per cent...."

Section 2

Beef
Prices

Consumers of beef in Philadelphia and Chicago, particularly, have been favored by rather drastic reductions in the retail price of beef, as compared with the prices which obtained a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board, commenting on these reductions yesterday, said that at Philadelphia the decline on cheaper grades of beef on July 15 averaged 12¢ a pound, while at Chicago on the same grade retail prices were nearly 11¢ a pound cheaper than July 15, 1929--that these reductions showed plainly that retail meat dealers were cooperating to help make possible wider distribution of beef. The price cuts in these two cities were even greater than the wholesale price reduction. The prices of beef in New York City, according to the figures compiled by the bureau, were not so favorable to the consumer--that while some reduction had been made since attention was called to the lower prices of cattle and the wholesale price of beef by Mr. Denman on June 26, that to date the average price on the cheaper grades of beef had been reduced in New York City between 3¢ and 6¢ a pound, and that consumers were entitled to a further reduction based on present wholesale beef and live cattle prices. Mr. Denman stated, further, that while no figures had been compiled for other cities by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, that letters to the Federal Farm Board from Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, St. Paul and numerous smaller centers indicated rather large reductions had been made by retail meat dealers, one chain group reporting 9¢ a pound reduction on all grades of beef. Reports from all sources indicated consumers were taking advantage of the lower prices and that greater volume of beef was going into consumption. All figures available indicated that on the better grades of beef, price reductions had not been as great as those of the cheaper grades and that some retail stores had made no reduction at all.

Butter
Campaign

An editorial in Butter and Cheese Journal for July 16 says: "At a meeting of representative creamerymen held in Chicago last week decision was made to put the big butter publicity campaign in effect on September 1, 1930. Beginning on that day the creamerymen will hold out from the farmer's check one cent per delivery of cream. This money will be turned over to the National Dairy Council to make up a special fund for publicity purposes. A committee of five to assist the National Dairy Council in directing the expenditure of this money will be appointed to represent the press, one representative from each of the following types of publications: breed, trade, general farm, dairy and house organs. A similar committee will no doubt be appointed to represent the creamerymen and producers. Details of the plan for collecting the money will be published at an early date by the National Dairy Council. Printed matter explaining to the farmer why the deduction is made will be available. The National Dairy Council rightfully expects the 100 per cent cooperation of the creamerymen of the country. Assurances of support have come from all sections and the creameryman who does not join in the movement will feel lonesome indeed. For years men in the creamery butter industry have felt the need of nation-wide, continuous, consistent butter publicity. A plan has been worked out and it is now up to the creamerymen of the country to get behind it and make it effective."

Federal Ex-
penditures

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for July 22 says: "Total expenditures of the Federal Government are around \$4,800,000,000, and some even put them above \$5,000,000,000. Less than a half-century ago they were about \$300,000,000... Spending money in Government is like spending it in business where its outlay may be economy or may be necessary to produce worth while results. As a corollary, there may be times when withholding it may be a false economy which will prove expensive in the end. Expenditures within a business concern's ability to handle are to be measured by results. Big business spends money in order to make money or to accomplish some desirable end. The whole system of taxation and expenditure of public money, not alone of the Federal Government but of the States and municipalities, should be regulated by this measurement of results. In the main, it is likely that they are, but nothing like as accurately as the officials of a business corporation measure theirs. There has been an enormous increase in State and municipal expenditures since the end of the war, though there has likewise been a great increase in public improvements and services. Schools, recreation grounds for children, good roads, sewers, pure water, fire and police protection, health and sanitation are necessities, but can not be had without the expenditure of public money. So also in the Federal Government there are many services for the benefit of the people that were not rendered 50 years ago and are had now only because growth of population and wealth have made it possible to secure the necessary money..."

Food Budget

A Chicago dispatch July 22 says: "A family of four may eat well this summer for \$13.72 a week, according to a summer food budget based on current prices, made public July 21 by the American Research Foundation. 'An average of \$13.72 a week spent for food will provide the family of four with all the nutritional elements necessary to physical well-being and yield intriguing summer menus,' says a bulletin. 'Many staples are from 20 to 40 per cent below their 1929 level, while fresh fruits and vegetables offer chances to trim tidy sums off the food budget.'"

New York,
World Fi-
nancing
Center /

New York maintained its leadership as the world's greatest financial center for the first six months of this year with a volume of new financing totaling \$2,653,076,707--comprising about 64.60 per cent of the entire Nation's financing, according to Lawrence Stern & Co. In the 1929 period New York underwrote \$2,679,809,545, or 57.39 per cent of the total financing that year. (Press, July 18.)

Road
Safety

Manufacturers Record for July 17 says: "Disclosure that approximately 50 per cent of the fatalities on highways are due to pedestrians being struck while walking on paved roads at night lends weight to a suggestion that sidewalks be provided in suburban and rural sections, as really part of the good roads movement. While the humanitarian phase of the suggestion alone entitles it to every consideration, the economic view also may be studied. The construction of cement or other hard sidewalks at the same time roads are laid down or 'shoulders' are added, would add a tremendous aggregate to the general roads construction program, yet at small cost to each community individually. Even where roads already are laid or shouldered, such sidewalk construction would not be expensive, and in the prevention of fatalities or other casualties would prove a remunerative investment."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for July 19 says: "While the volume of business done here during the past week has not been large, it has been encouraging and has increased somewhat toward the end of the week, although not all houses have shared in the business. There is keen interest being shown in the opening of the light weight goods by the American Woolen Company on Monday. It is not expected that prices will show much, if any, decline; certainly not more than 5 per cent on comparable lines. The cooperative position has been defined by the National Wool Marketing Corporation as a firm one on the basis of current values, with the expectation of higher prices. Foreign markets are steady. London has hardly shown any change for the week, and Brisbane closed firm."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in to-day's Washington Post says: "On Friday, July 25, the Department of Agriculture will hold a hearing on the subject of the necessity for labeling prepared food products to show the presence of corn sugar. Present practice under the administration of the food and drugs act requires that the presence of sugar other than cane or beet sugars (sucrose) be indicated on the label. Use of cane and beet sugar need not be indicated. Because of this requirement, the housewife seems to think corn sugar is an inferior product. Extension of the use of corn sugar has been hindered by the distinction that is drawn between it and other sugars...The inquiry to be conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture as to the necessity for requiring label declaration of corn sugar content in prepared food products is of importance because of the effect it may have on farm relief. If wheat acreage is to be reduced, other agricultural commodities may develop surpluses, and the farm problem would be merely shifted from wheat to another crop. Corn sugar manufacturers, however, claim that if declaration of corn sugar content in prepared food products is not required they can extend their markets considerably. If they can prove satisfactorily that the qualifying requirement should be withdrawn the way will be opened for increased consumption of a native farm product that can be grown instead of wheat."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 22.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.10. (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$9 to \$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $93\frac{3}{4}$ to $95\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago $88\frac{1}{2}$ to 89¢; St.Louis $87\frac{1}{2}$ to $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 82 to $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $88\frac{1}{4}$ to $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $79\frac{3}{4}$ to $80\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $80\frac{3}{4}$ to $81\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $75\frac{1}{2}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $79\frac{1}{2}$ to 81¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $81\frac{3}{4}$ to $82\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 83 to $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to $36\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $31\frac{3}{4}$ to $33\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 to 37¢.

Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; few 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Phoenix. California Salmon Tints mostly \$3.75-\$4 in New York City. Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.25-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2.10-\$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in New York City. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30 f.o.b. Kaw Valley points. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$2.50-\$3.50 per six-basket carrier in eastern cities; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$2.25-\$3.75 in the East; \$1.75-\$2 f.o.b. Candor. Georgia and South Carolina, Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, brought \$230-\$300 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles and Thurmond Grays \$75-\$150 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 12.39¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 18.50¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.90 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 12.90.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18¢; Young Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 19

Section 1

July 24, 1930.

PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE Modification of the packers' consent decree to permit packers to sell meat at retail was recommended yesterday by the livestock advisory committee in a report to the Federal Farm Board. The change in the decree, now before the District of Columbia courts on application of the packers for modification, was urged as "in the interest of both the producers of livestock and consumers." Further the modification would "determine for those who produce and buy livestock products whether the retail price can be materially lowered." (Press, July 24.)

WORLD POPULATION A Geneva dispatch to-day states that the world's population in 1928 was 10 per cent greater than in 1913, according to a memorandum just issued by the economic section of the League of Nations. The report says: "In the same period, production of foodstuffs and raw materials has increased 25 per cent, and the volume of world trade by 22 per cent. Incomplete statistics for last year indicate that even more striking progress in world production and trade was made during those twelve months. The increase in the world's population between 1926 and 1928 is estimated at 35,000,000, an average increase of 1 per cent per annum. The greatest increase has been in South America. The report indicates that in recent years industrial development has gone on at a faster rate than production of raw materials. The iron, steel and mechanical industries, including engineering, shipbuilding, automobile manufacturing and electrical industry, have increased 25 per cent since 1925. On the other hand, there has been relatively slow development in cotton, wool and other textile industries, only partly offset by an increase in natural and artificial silks. Production of electricity increased one-third between 1925 and 1928..."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AND WHEAT A Toronto dispatch to-day says: "Immigration into Canada from the United States and Europe should be stopped for the time being, according to E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who discussed the employment situation in an interview at Toronto yesterday.... 'Unemployment is bad in Canada, but I think our problems may be more easily solved than those of other countries,' he said. 'Unemployment is bad in the building trades, I think, because the usual projectors of new buildings are holding back until the wheat situation clears up. But if we have a normal crop this year and it moves out in a normal way, which it should,... the situation in Canada should clear up....'"

CREDIT CONDITIONS Easier credit conditions, with open market rates on loans at the lowest level in more than five years, were reported in the mid-year review printed in the July Federal Reserve Bulletin, issued to-day.

Section 2.

Agriculture
and Com-
merce

Financial Chronicle for July 19 says: "Washington and Oregon are not the only States that produce apples. The 'old apple tree' belongs to practically all the States. New York is one of the leading apple-growing sections of the country, yet we pass the palm in apples to these new States of the Northwest because of the variety and flavor of the fruit and the extensive commerce engaged in sending the specially selected apples, boxed, over the entire country and abroad. Kansas, in the Midwest, is one of our largest wheat producing States, giving character to this prolific farm section, but there was a time when some of the largest wheat fields in the world were in the State of California. Practically every State in the Union produces wheat in some degree, but the Midwest of a two-hundred-mile circle around Kansas City, by reason of its huge acreage in this cereal, characterizes the region as the 'bread basket of the world.'...Nevertheless, the interest and welfare of the people as a whole must ever be the controlling consideration. Commerce is production, exchange and transportation, and consumption and use, by all the people of all the products of a prolific and inherently prosperous, vast country. Commerce is universal trade. Commerce is all of our fundamental powers in action. Commerce is the apple grower, the wheat producer, the cotton raiser and broker, the corn farmer, linked together by roads and cars, by boats and ships--in fact, by the wants and needs of millions in cities and towns, and by manufacturers and merchants who serve them. Each and all are equal under the law, separated by soils, climates, and essential industries. Manufacturers have sought and obtained 'protection' against outside competition, and still seek and secure it. 'Labor,' an integral part of production, has organized itself into unions and escaped some of the so-called restrictive and anti-monopoly laws, and still knocks at the door of every Congress for favors. But commerce, comprising all the rest of our industrial effort, uniting all, is an independent evolutionary growth...In another quarter of a century, with the interior waterways improved, commerce will unite agriculture and manufacture along the banks of the Mississippi to the benefit of the citizenry without a dollar of the tax-money and without a helping hand from politics...Farmers, mechanical trades workers, professional men, common laborers by thousands and tens of thousands see this inevitable end now....The Government could not prevent the boom; it can not and did not prevent the smash; recovery and relief must come through the inter-action of all industries and through the renewed courage and enterprise of the people--each man, firm, company, following the lead of free individual initiative..."

Canned
Citrus
Products

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 18 says: "As near as anything could be done, the packers in Florida who are putting millions of grapefruit, and thousands of gallons of grapefruit juice, into cans for distribution are making available in distant sections a distillate of Florida sunshine; delicious to the taste, full of the essence of health and pleasure, for those who use it....From Tampa comes a report authorized by the Florida Citrus Exchange to the effect that two and a half million cases of Florida canned grapefruit and grapefruit juice will be 'put up' and available for the hungry and thirsty during the coming season. It should be noted that grapefruit is now entering the field as a thirst-quencher as well as a dainty food. Grapefruit

juice as is now being sent out from Florida canneries is very properly winning a place along with grapejuice and other fruit juices as the basis for cooling, refreshing beverages....People all over the United States, Canada and in countries across the Atlantic are asking for canned grapefruit and grapefruit juices. Orders booked by the Florida-gold corporation are said to have already included fifty thousand cases for export, and the expectation is for ultimate shipment of half as many more...."

Dairy
Products
In South

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 19 says: "It is gratifying to learn that the South, including Arizona, is solid for the standard milk ordinance, recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State health departments. Twenty-three States in the Union have indorsed this ordinance for milk inspection and milk standards, and all are in the South except Oregon, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Missouri. Texas leads the States in the Union in the number of cities adopting the ordinance, there being 92, with Alabama second with 59. In Texas it is hoped a new sanitary code will be adopted by the next legislature, and in this code will be found provisions governing and controlling the handling of all dairy products. The new code, if adopted, will not interfere with city control of milk distributed within the incorporate limits, but does open the way for a more thorough inspection of milk and its products in smaller cities and towns. It is encouraging to note that the South is leading all other sections in the adoption of measures that will insure the purity and safety of milk and dairy products."

England as
Meat Cus-
tomer

Britain was the best meat customer of the United States last year, according to a statement by the press of July 22. The United Kingdom bought \$70,583,000 worth of meat products from the United States about three-eighths of this country's exports.

Farm Tax-
ation

An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 15 says: "In the May 15 issue of The Southern Planter, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, one of our associate editors, had an article under the title of North Carolina Tax Upheaval. He shows that taxes on land are unbearably high and the farmers can no longer stand under the burden. What is true in North Carolina holds for most of the other States. A recent study of The United States Department of Agriculture shows that farmers are paying approximately \$900,000,000 a year in direct taxes, 84% of which is tax on land. Farmers are paying from 18 to 31% of their total income each year in direct taxes and even 30% of the rental value of farms is being absorbed in taxes. It is too much to expect for such conditions to continue to exist. Farmers must see that they are changed. Doctor Taylor suggests that farmers be allowed to pay taxes according to what they earn, such as is done in the case of doctors and lawyers. In this way the taxes will not be a burden in years of low incomes as they are so often under the present system of taxation. The income tax is a logical one and it is just and fair. The direct property tax should be removed. Incomes should be taxed. It would be real farm relief and would materially help to increase the net income of farmers, which is now, on the average, about \$700 per year--a paltry sum for his labor and managerial ability and the labor of his family."

Radio in
Schools

"Schools of the air," with students receiving instruction from unseen teachers through radio programs specially devised for classroom use, were predicted by Miss Margaret Harrison, director of radio studies in Teachers College, New York, in a symposium on rural education held July 21 at Columbia University. Teachers from all sections of the country enrolled in the summer session attended. Miss Harrison's prediction was the result of research, under the direction of the Rural Education Department of Teachers College, into the possibility of introducing radio instruction in small country schools. Tests of aerial programs as substitutes for textbooks and personal instruction in current events, music, arithmetic and geography were made in rural districts. "One teacher has tried building seventh grade arithmetic problems from price quotations on crops given in one of the popular farm hours," Miss Harrison reported. "Another teacher uses aviation weather forecasts, broadcast every day for aviation fields and planes equipped with radio, as a stimulus to imaginary trips with her fourth grade pupils. Considered as a source of educational material," she continued, "the radio suggests many outstanding advantages. It offers material which the average country school does not get through any other source. It sets standards of speech, pronunciation, dramatization and selection of material--standards which, on the whole, are better than those the one-room schools already have..." (N.Y. Times, July 22.)

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Woman's Home Companion for August says: "Dress little children in clothes of vivid colors, says a Government bulletin. Why? So that they won't be hit by automobiles. Brown and gray and black garments are harder for the motorist to see than red or bright blue or yellow. It's a perfectly sensible suggestion, considering the state of traffic in our streets and the lack of playgrounds in most communities."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 23. Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$11; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$9.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.25.

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Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.25-\$3 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.55 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kans. Georgia Elberta peaches \$2.25-\$3.25 per six-basket carrier, medium to large sizes, in terminal markets; \$1.75-\$1.90 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$1.75-\$3 in New York City; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Candor. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard 45's in consuming centers; top of \$4.50 in New York City; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$225-\$325 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles \$85-\$165 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 22 points to 12.17¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 18.38¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 12.69¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 39 points to 12.51¢.

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Vol. XXXVIII, No. 20

Section 1

July 25, 1930.

KANSAS CITY MEETING

A Kansas City dispatch to the Topeka Daily Capital of July 23 says: "The major grain marketing organizations of Kansas on July 22 took a neutral position in the dispute between Alexander Legge and Gov. Clyde M. Reed over the wheat acreage reduction program of the Federal Farm Board. Resolutions adopted, however, did express the belief, 'any misunderstanding between the farmers and their organizations in Kansas and the Federal Farm Board is due to lack of information and discussion.' Provisionally pledging support to the Farm Board's activities, an executive board which met in a closed session issued without comment a statement of its view of the wheat situation...."

BRITISH APPLE EMBARGO

The press to-day says: "Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia...has protested to the State Department that Great Britain is violating Article Two of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States by permitting apples to be imported from Canada and prohibiting the importation of American apples of certain grades...."

A second dispatch says: "Secretary Stimson has assured Senator Swanson of Virginia that he is doing everything possible to obtain revocation by Great Britain of its embargo against importation of some grades of American apples. The Secretary added that he had transmitted to the British Government through Ambassador Dawes protests of the Agriculture Department against the embargo and also had conferred twice with the British Ambassador at Washington."

PACKERS' CON- SENT DECREE

The Associated Press to-day reports that Chairman Legge said yesterday that members of the Farm Board favored modification of the packers' consent decree. His statement followed recommendation of the Livestock Advisory Committee to President Hoover that the decree be changed to allow packers who signed the agreement to retail meats. Mr. Legge said the retailing process was the "weakest leg in the distributing system." He added that the Farm Board had taken no action on the decree, but the members individually favored altering its provisions.

JAMAICAN BANANAS

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch to-day states that Lewis Knudson, Professor of Plant Physiology at Cornell University and adviser and consultant to the research department of the United Fruit Company, has gone to Jamaica to make a study of the methods of banana culture and to give advice for improving the standards of production. He will investigate a disease now affecting bananas grown in Jamaica.

Section 2

Farm
Tenancy

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 12 says: "Among the problems of major importance in the Southwest for which we must find a solution before agriculture assumes its proper place among other industry, is that of tenancy. While it is almost impossible to conceive of a condition in the Southwest where farm home ownership will ever equal the percentage attained in Wisconsin, yet more owner operated farms are to be desired. Wisconsin holds the record of the Nation. A recent report shows that 85 per cent of the farms in Wisconsin are operated by owners, and that renting was considered a step towards ownership. The percentage of tenant-operated farms in many of the Corn Belt States is much less than that found in cotton-growing States in the South. The most important difference, however, is found in the class of tenants, and the contractual relationship between owners, by contract, to keep buildings, fences, and other permanent improvements in good repair, and to farm in such a manner as will conserve the fertility of the soil. There are more tenants, however, who have partnership contracts with owners, which cover every source of income from the farm....Many of these tenants, satisfied with conditions, find it profitable to continue as renting partners instead of operating owners.... The practice, in the Southwest, of turning over farm investments ranging from \$10,000 up to \$50,000 to men without financial responsibility to operate without more than a verbal contract, and with an order to grow cotton, has ruined many a fine piece of land and sent many an owner to the loan companies. Herein lies our great problem. Our system of tenantry must be changed before we can expect to reach the 62 or 63 per cent of men on the farms with a constructive program in which livestock plays one of the major parts...."

Livestock
Situation

The Livestock Advisory Committee has been considering the various phases of the livestock industry at a meeting in Washington for ~~two~~ ^{two} days, and ~~yesterday~~ ^{today} submitted the following recommendations to the Federal Farm Board: 1. The present condition of the market for beef cattle indicates the need of an orderly marketing program. The Agricultural Marketing Act provides amply for the control of marketing through producer-owned and producer-controlled associations and the financing of such a program. We would urge the producers of livestock so to organize their marketing as to effectively match supply and demand. Further, we would urge all producers of cattle, where feed is available, to withhold shipments of cattle not finished until they are ready for market, and thus stabilize both receipts and prices. 2. That if adequate data are available in the board, in the Department of Agriculture, or elsewhere, the board issue or request to be issued information as to the probable market supplies of cattle in the second half of the current calendar year and in the first half of the next calendar year. We believe this would be conducive to orderly marketing. 3. That the Livestock Advisory Committee regards the board's policy of keeping consumers informed of cattle and beef prices as distinctly helpful, and urges its continuance. 4. It is the opinion of this committee that in the interest of both the producers of livestock and the consumers of our product that the so-called Packers Consent Decree should be so modified to permit the packers to retail meat and thus determine for those who produce and buy livestock products whether the retail price can be materially lowered. A majority of beef cattle killed under

Federal inspection are now sold to the four large packers affected by the Consent Decree. We would respectfully ask the Farm Board to use its efforts toward having the Consent Decree modified. 5. That through the sources of information available to the board, it ascertain the weights and types of meat animals most suitable for the market requirements and bring to the notice of producers the importance of conforming to those types. 6. That in view of the survey reports furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which indicate a large surplus of lambs to be marketed from the western lamb States, lambs fit for slaughter should be topped out of these flocks and sent direct to market, thus reducing the lambs coming to market later when supplies are heavy. And further, that breeding flocks be reduced. 7. That as a policy the American Government, in purchasing meat for its own account, should buy the products of American ranchers and farmers, whether the amount purchased be small or large.

Packaged
Fruit

An editorial in American Fruit Grower for July says: "The one-dozen apple box appears to be a step in the right direction. But to stimulate a greater use of apples in the American dietary the use of a retail package of larger size should be encouraged. An ideal situation would be for some national fruit organization to appoint a commission to study the question of a consumer package. If, following the completion of such study, a package design, or even a series of packages were to be approved, patent designs could be secured with ownership vested in the national body, who in turn would license their use under conditions, the violation of which would mean forfeiture of license to use the package. Some such plan if carefully worked out would, if successful in practice, have the effect of bringing up the cash returns from apples, pears and peaches to the growers. Such a consummation is a highly desirable end toward which to work, and would justify the expenditure of intensive and careful labor. If by some means the apple, peach and pear growers could secure a fair proportion of the selling price of these fruits, their greater prosperity would be assured."

Rubber Re-
striction

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for July 22 says: "Reports that some new plan of restriction was being contemplated by Far Eastern rubber growers have passed beyond the stage of rumor. Negotiations have been in progress for some time between representatives of English and Dutch interests looking toward the introduction of a comprehensive plan of restriction embracing Dutch growers who were not included in the defunct Stevenson restriction plan. Efforts are also being made to secure the cooperation of native producers, who in the past have done much to render the restriction aims of the large European plantation interests abortive. In order to guarantee the effectiveness of the new proposals, the growers also ask that the British and Dutch colonial governments undertake to make participation in restriction plans compulsory as a means of assuring adhesion of native planters. Late in June a British-Dutch liaison committee held a conference in London and submitted recommendations to the growers' associations of both countries. Toward the end of last week, accordingly, representatives of 120 Dutch concerns and individual growers met in Amsterdam and agreed, with only 18 dissenting votes, to join the British producers (already acquiescent) in a plan

to curtail output to 75 per cent of the production of 1929, with the cooperation of the Dutch East Indian Government. To what extent official assistance will go is not clear from current reports, but an earlier statement indicated that the Government would not be willing to exercise compulsion upon growers to join the movement..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 26 says: "The produce licensing act has been signed by the President and is now a law. Commission merchants, dealers and brokers who plan to be in business after the tenth of next December must register with the Department of Agriculture. Then if they are guilty of fraudulent charges, unjustified rejections or other 'unfair conduct' they can be apprehended and brought to account. This measure was made to protect farmers from irresponsible and dishonest buyers. It should meet the approval of both farmers and reliable dealers and its administration should eliminate one of the most exasperating elements in produce trade."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 24.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$10.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$7.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.45 to \$9.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.75 to \$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 93 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 89¢; St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 90¢; Kansas City 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 89 to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80 to 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 85¢; Minneapolis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 81 to 83¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33¢; Kansas City 35¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Long Island Cobblers \$2.50-\$2.75 in New York City. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kans. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, brought \$2.50-\$3 per six-basket carrier in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$2.25-\$3.25 in New York City; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Candor. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$4 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.35 f.o.b. Phoenix. California Salmon Tints \$4-\$4.75 in New York City. Eastern Shore of Maryland \$2.50-\$3 in New York City. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons \$250-\$310 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average, in New York City; Dixie Belles \$85-\$165 f.o.b. and Thurmond Grays \$85-\$175 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 23 points to 11.94¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.43¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 12.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 35 points to 12.16¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢; Young Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

